

JPRS-KAR-87-026

27 APRIL 1987

Korean Affairs Report

KULLOJA

No 11, NOVEMBER 1986

FBIS

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

JPRS-KAR-87-026

27 APRIL 1987

KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

KULLOJA

No 11, NOVEMBER 1986

[Except where indicated otherwise in the table of contents the following is a complete translation of the monthly theoretical journal KULLOJA in the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party published in Pyongyang.]

CONTENTS

(Political and Theoretical)

Let Us More Vigorously Accelerate the Three Revolutions Movement in Conformity With Developing Reality (Chong Song-tae).....	1
Our People's Power Is the Most Superior Chuche-Type Power (Yi Yong-ik).....	12
The Revolutionary Trait of Our Society in Which the Party Works for the People and the People Trust and Follow the Party (Yi won-kyong).....	21
The People's Army Is the Defender of the Fatherland and People and an Active Participant in Socialist Construction (Kim Tok-hyon).....	30
The Issue of Man in the Chuche Philosophy (Yi Song-chun).....	39
(Revolutionary Tradition and Party Construction)	
Indoctrination in the Revolutionary Tradition Is an Important Task in the Party's Ideological Work (Yang Kyong-pok).....	48

The Mass Movement That Vigorously Accelerated the Construction of the New Fatherland -- on the 40th Anniversary of the Beginning of the Movement for an All-Out Mobilization of the Nation-Founding Spirit (Ko Song-paek).....	58
Boldly Carrying Out Work by Putting One's Shoulder to the Wheel Is the Proper Style That Functionaries Must Possess in Carrying Out Their Work (Pang Nam-sop).....	67
(Economic Construction)	
Concentrating Efforts on Major Construction Projects Is an Urgent Requirement for Economic Construction (Cho Chol-chun).....	76
Some Problems in Improving the Administration of Science and Technology (Pak Yong-sik).....	85
Labor Administration Is an Important Work in Socialist Economic Management (Kang Yong-su).....	95
(Science and Culture)	
The Splendid Vitality of the Party Policy on Preventive Medicine (Kim Yong-ik).....	104
(Experience)	
Leading By Personal Example Is a Revolutionary Trait That Functionaries Must Possess (Pak Chae-pom).....	112
(South Korea)	
The Rumors About the 'Threat of Southward Invasion' Are a By-Product of the Policy of War and Fascism (Pak Che-hae).....	121
(Material)	
The U.S. Imperialists' Criminal Maneuvers for Bacteriological and Chemical Warfare (Chong Nam-yong).....	129
(Travel)	
A Visit to China Brimming Over With Friendship (Kim Ki-pan).....	137

LET US MORE VIGOROUSLY ACCELERATE THE THREE REVOLUTIONS MOVEMENT IN CONFORMITY WITH DEVELOPING REALITY

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 11, Oct 86 pp 3-9

[Article by Chong Song-tae]

[Text] It is a long time since the revolutionary party of the working class appeared on the stage of history. The working class party, with a mission to liquidate all shackles devised in the march of human society, was compelled to wage various kinds of revolutionary struggles to chart the destiny of the popular masses. The exploitative society left so many social shackles behind that the working class party was unable to remove all of them by one stroke and had no alternative but to remove them one by one as the revolution developed to maturity. For this reason, depending on which of these shackles should be urgently removed, a working class party had to formulate a strategy suitable to a specific developmental stage of the revolution. However, in bygone days they regarded revolution merely as the liquidation of outmoded society, and the party's basic strategy was worked out from this point of view.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, on the basis of the immortal chuche ideology, clarified the fact that the essence of revolution is to preserve man's status as an independent being, a quality vital to him, and came up with the unique idea that the purpose of revolution is not only to liquidate the outmoded social systems but also to eliminate all outmoded factors restraining people's independent status in the ideological, technological, and cultural domains.

With the unveiling of the theory of the three revolutions, ideological, technological, and cultural, which constitute the basic substance of the continuous revolution following the establishment of the socialist system, the issues of revolution arising from practical activities in the new historic era were clarified and immortal exploits were made in the development of the theory of the working class revolution.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has further developed and enriched the idea of the three revolutions and has been sagaciously leading the whole party, the whole country, and all the people so that they may keep their firm grip on the

three revolutions, regarding them as a general line of revolution which must be consistently adhered to until communism is built.

Our people's proud achievements in the revolution and construction since the three revolution were launched, represent the brilliant fruition of their firm dedication to the banner of the three revolutions.

The line of the three revolutions is a basic strategy maintained by our party in socialist and communist construction, and it is our party's immutable position to pursue the cause of Socialism and Communism until consummation, with a firm grip on this strategy as a permanent line. To accelerate the three revolutions more vigorously in step with the march of our revolution is an honorable and worthy task to glorify the ideotheoretical exploits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il and bring the chuche cause to consummation, thereby expediting the advent of an ideal communist society. All party organizations and functionaries must more vigorously accelerate the three revolutions in conformity with the demands of developing reality so that they can brilliantly implement the party's intention to bring about a new revolutionary upswing and bring the revolutionary chuche cause to consummation.

(1)

It is an intrinsic trait of communists to organize a revolutionary struggle on their own initiative, instead of leaving it to chance, and unceasingly intensify and develop it to keep pace with the advance of society. The three revolutions, which constitute the basic revolutionary goal in the period following the establishment of the socialist system, must be constantly accelerated to keep pace with the progress in socialist and communist construction.

To accelerate the three revolutions is, above all, an essential requirement for realizing the cause of converting the whole society to the chuche ideology.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught:

"The three revolutions, ideological, technological, and cultural, are a general line for socialist and communist construction and a basic means of realizing the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol. 8, p 340)

Today our revolution has reached a very high stage in which a struggle is under way to realize the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology as a general goal. Conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology is a revolutionary cause aimed at ultimately realizing the independent status of the popular masses. To struggle to achieve an independent status is an essential attribute common to all types of revolutionary struggle. The purpose of revolution is to meet the independent demands of the popular masses, and the contradictions between these demands and the factors restraining them give rise to revolution. Conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology is a fighting program for remaking

nature, society, and man in conformity with the demands of chuche with a view to liquidating all factors restraining people's independent status and ultimately realizing the self-reliance of the popular masses to the fullest. This ultimate goal can be attained only by the right fighting method. The basic realms of social life are ideological life, labor activity, and cultural life. From this, it is deduced that the key to completely attaining the goal of realizing people's independent status lies in the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions. Conversion of the whole society to the chuche idea is our party's militant tenet which defines it as the party's general goal to completely realize people's independent status, whereas the three revolutions constitutes the party's general line which provides the basic means which we must adhere to permanently in order to attain this general goal.

The immediate task in accelerating the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology is that of eliminating all contradictions and vestiges left behind by the exploitative society so that the popular masses can attain the measure of independence which accords with a completely victorious socialist society. Today our party is faced with the immediate task of winning the complete victory of socialism, which is the primary target which we must capture to convert the whole society to the chuche ideology. For the complete victory of socialism, it is necessary to thwart the moves of the hostile classes, to seal off the corrosive effects of the outmoded ideologies, to remove the gaps between cities and villages and the class distinctions between workers and farmers, to firmly consolidate the material and technical foundations of socialism, and to free the workers from backbreaking labor. The fact that some vestiges of the old society still remain in socialist society is related to the ideological, technological, and cultural backwardness. These residues from the old society create a condition for the possible revival of capitalism and become a social factor which restrains the independent status of the popular masses as masters of the state and society and poses a major obstacle to realizing their independent status. For the popular masses to fight to defend their independence is tantamount to the struggle to elevate their position and role as true masters of nature and society. What measure of independence people have achieved is determined specifically by their status and role. People's status and role are defined not only by the social system but also by their own ideological, technological, and cultural levels. Even after a social system is established which guarantees the popular masses their status and role as the masters of the country, if their ideological level is so low that they fail to be aware of their status as masters of the society despite the fact that they are indeed the masters of the new social system, then they cannot properly exercise their rights as the masters of society; and if their technological and cultural levels are low, they cannot play their legitimate role as masters of society in creating material and cultural wealth. Only by raising the ideological, technological, and cultural levels of the popular masses, is it possible to forestall the moves of the hostile classes and the corrosive effects of the remnants of outmoded ideologies, to liquidate all gaps, such as the gap between cities and villages and the class distinctions between the working class and the peasantry, and to accelerate the task to lay the material and technological foundations for attaining a completely victorious socialist society. Only then is it possible to unprecedentedly elevate the

status and role of the popular masses as masters of society. The current efforts to vigorously accelerate the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions are directed at no other purpose but to create the ideological, technological and cultural conditions necessary to enhance the status and role of the popular masses as masters of society so that we can brilliantly open up the untrodden path to completely victorious Socialism, a journey which we have already begun.

To more vigorously accelerate the three revolutions in conformity with the demands of developing reality is an indispensable requirement for making the 1980s shine as the most proud and glorious decade in the history of our country.

The 1980s are a decade which is of great significance in the history of our people's revolutionary struggle. We must achieve a new, great victory in our overall revolutionary struggle in this decade.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il -- who have brought about one upsurge and after another in the revolution by always setting a main target and concentrating fire on the vital objective and thus making a breakthrough -- with a deep insight into the urgent demands of the revolution in its current developmental stage, are energetically inspiring us to vigorously accelerate the march of the '80s.

The major construction projects and the construction of monumental structures which are currently in progress under the grandiose plans of the respected and beloved leader and the outstanding economic construction strategy of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, are rewarding undertakings to create abiding wealth for the purpose of unprecedently boosting the nation's economic might, radically changing the face of our land, and better solving problems concerning food, clothing, and shelter for our people. This is an honorable struggle to glorify our party's achievements in socialist construction and push ahead with the revolution and construction in our own way so that the '80s can be recorded as a great decade in the history of our party's socialist construction.

Always to effect continuous innovations and achieve a fast tempo of development with no stagnation or standstill is our party's operational principle. Constant alterations and fluctuations between rise and fall, between progress and standstill, between upswing and stagnation, marked the flow of our history. But today our party, which has an outstanding leadership art in remaking nature and society on its own initiative and in a creative way as demanded by chuche, is leading our people to make continual leaping strides and create a faster speed in socialist construction. The march of the 80's, which must be undertaken literally by a general mobilization of the whole party, the whole country, and all the people, demands that we move forward at a speed many times faster than now, and the key to ensuring the success of the march of the '80s lies in raising higher the flames of the three revolutions in all units.

To vigorously accelerate the three revolutions in conformity with the demands of developing reality is also an indispensable condition for further consolidating the revolutionary bases in the northern half of the republic in political, economic, and military terms and expediting national reunification.

Under the sagacious leadership of the party and the leader, our country has come a long way down the road of revolution. But the journey of our revolution is not completed yet, with the cause of national reunification remaining still unfulfilled. Currently, the enemies of our revolution are engaged in vicious machinations to block our people's just cause of reunifying the country and attaining the ultimate victory of the revolution. Owing to the machinations of the U.S. imperialists and their South Korean puppet clique to perpetuate the division, what is increasing in our country is not the prospect for peace but the danger of war, not the prospect for reunification but the danger of permanent division. This makes the situation in our country very grave.

Under these circumstances, we must consolidate our revolutionary bases still more in political, economical, and military terms while striving to create a favorable condition for easing tensions in our country and achieve the independent peaceful reunification of the fatherland, so that we can hasten the ultimate victory of the chuche cause. What our enemies dread most is our effort to accelerate the three revolutions and consolidate the revolutionary bases in our republic. It is basic to firmly consolidating the revolutionary bases in political, economic, and military terms and solidifying the chuche-oriented revolutionary forces in every possible way to vigorously wage the ideological, technological, and cultural revolution.

The task of consolidating the political forces of the revolution by banding the whole party, the whole army, and all the people together around the party and the leader, as well as the task of strengthening the country's defense capability, is directly linked to the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions and its success depends on how vigorously the three revolutions are pushed forward.

Thus, to vigorously accelerate the three revolutions now is an essential requirement for expediting the cause of converting the whole society to the chuche ideology and bringing the chuche cause to ultimate victory on the one hand and, on the other, for accelerating the speed in the march of the '80s and achieving the cause of national reunification.

(2)

The most important task in the three revolutions is to put the ideological revolution firmly in the forefront.

The ideological revolution is the front-runner of the three revolutions. Remaking society, nature, and man is an integral part of the struggle to achieve the independent quality of the popular masses, and here arises the question of remaking man as a primary one.

Remaking man is in essence ideological remolding and, only by giving priority

to ideological remolding is it possible to actively press ahead with the task of remaking man.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, pointed out:

"Ideological consciousness, by reflecting people's demands and interests, plays the most active part in their activities." (Book, "On the Chuche Ideology," p 32)

People have various demands in their lives and, depending on their needs, they have different interests in the objects these demands are directed at. In other words, people come to judge whether particular objects are favorable or harmful in fulfilling their needs. Ideological consciousness reflecting people's demands and interests is one thing and the knowledge which reflects the actual status of the people and the objects is another. Ideological consciousness determines the goals and directions of people's activities, and knowledge serves as an instrument for attaining the goals. People act according to their needs and interests, with all their activities controlled and adjusted by their ideological consciousness reflecting such needs and interests. Therefore, in remaking man, tasks to improve people's scientific knowledge, as well as physical education and public health work, are necessary. But above all, the task of remaking people's ideological consciousness is most important.

Basic to ideological remolding is to establishment of a chuche-oriented world outlook and revolutionary view, and what lies at the heart of this task is the nurturing of loyalty to the party and the leader. The central task which we must firmly grip in prosecuting the ideological revolution at this time is to carry out an extensive and in-depth indoctrination work on the chuche ideology to raise party members and workers as fervent chuche-type communist revolutionaries who, with the chuche-oriented revolutionary view firmly established in them, will have absolute trust in the party and the leader and follow them whatever the circumstance and fight on, giving their all, to defend and implement the chuche ideology and party policy as its embodiment. With a firm grip on indoctrination in the chuche ideology as the main line, we must energetically carry out all kinds of ideological indoctrination, such as indoctrination in the thoughts and theories of the party and the leader and their achievements, indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition, indoctrination in the revolution, and communist indoctrination. At the same time, we must see to it that party members and workers are constantly steeled through their organizational activities and revolutionary practice.

One of the key components of the three revolutions is the technical revolution.

Today the basic key to economic development in our country lies in vigorously pressing ahead with the technical revolution. The technical revolution is not a simple administrative task to develop technology but an important political task to realize the independent quality of the popular masses in their relation to nature.

An important question arising in prosecuting the technical revolution at present is that of realizing the chuche-orientation, modernization, and science-orientation of the national economy. The chuche-orientation, modernization, and science-orientation of the national economy represents a new, higher stage in the development of the technical revolution and is a very vast and difficult technical revolution which is beyond comparison with any preceding one. Cherishing deep in their hearts the true intent of our party in exerting such great efforts to develop science and technology, party organizations and functionaries must launch a vigorous mass technical innovation drive, with main emphasis placed on successfully realizing the chuche-orientation, modernization, and science-orientation of the national economy.

The urgent task before us now in prosecuting the technical revolution is that of enhancing the sense of responsibility and role of the scientists and the technical personnel. It is their duty to serve the party and the revolution through science and technology. Deeply aware of the importance of their obligation to the times, scientists and technicians must acquire full knowledge in their respective specialties, keep abreast with the latest developments and trends in science and technology, and devote all their wisdom and energies to the development of science and technology.

The cultural revolution is another important component of the three revolutions. To become the true masters of nature and society, people must have a high level of scientific and technical knowledge in addition to independent ideological consciousness. Man's independent spirit, one of his intrinsic attributes, finds its expression in independent ideological consciousness, whereas creativity is expressed mainly in the form of deep and many-sided knowledge, scientific and cultural. Even when people feel the need and have the desire for remaking nature and society, unless they have a high degree of creativity capable of fulfilling this need and desire, they cannot successfully remake nature and society and accordingly they cannot become true masters of nature or society.

The most important task in the cultural revolution today is to accelerate the intellectualization of society. The removal of class distinctions among people cannot of itself bring about perfect equality for the workers. To realize complete equality for the workers, there should be no cultural gap among people, and workers and farmers who perform physical labor should also be on a par with intellectuals. This means that the distinction between mental and physical labor must be eliminated. By waging a vigorous struggle to intellectualize the whole society, we must eliminate the social vestiges left behind by the exploitative society and realize complete social equality. At the same time, we must thoroughly establish tidiness in production, tidiness in life, and a socialist life style and, on this basis, remove from our society all the vestiges of the old society and things not cultural and things unsanitary in the workers' labor activity and daily life and realize their independence in the realm of cultural life.

It is very important in implementing the party's basic strategic line to create a new form of revolutionary guidance method to suit the needs of the

new revolutionary struggle. By proposing the Three Revolutions Teams [TRT] movement, our party has come up with a new type of guidance method which can better organize and intensify the three revolutions to suit the needs for converting the whole society to the chuche ideology, thus settling the question of creating a new guidance method.

Guidance in the three revolutions can display its might when political guidance and scientific and technical guidance are correctly combined. Particularly, in socialist society in which the scale of the national economy has expanded and in which production is being better organized, modernized, and science-oriented, the problem of correctly combining political guidance with scientific and technical guidance is a very pressing and urgent one. The TRT movement represents a powerful revolutionary guidance method, whether viewed from the composition of the teams or from the fact that it facilitates the right mixture of political guidance and scientific and technical guidance. The might of the TRT movement stems particularly from the fact that our party's tested leadership is firmly established in it and that the movement fully embodies the Chongsan-ri method and the great-leader-style work method.

In vigorously pressing ahead with the TRT movement, it is important to enhance the sense of responsibility and the role of TRT members, who are the direct participants in the movement.

The TRT members are the personal guards and shock brigade of the party, the vanguards of the three revolutions, and the standard bearers of the struggle.

TRT members must above all become staunch supporters and implementers of party policy and heartily assist their respective units in thoroughly implementing the party's line and policy. In particular, TRT members, as vanguards of the revolution, must set practical examples in implementing party policy and wage a struggle against all manifestations of failure to observe the principle of absoluteness and unconditionality in implementing party policy, as well as against any phenomenon indicative of a lack of revolutionary spirit, party loyalty, working class spirit, or people-mindedness, or indicative of indifference to the life of the people, so that the party's line and policy can be thoroughly supported and implemented in all sectors.

With their attention riveted on remaking man, TRT members must lead the way in the ideological revolution. In bygone days the Chollima riders helped and led one another and, by the method of positive inspiration, looked after those who were lagging behind, indoctrinating and remaking them until there was not a single dropout in their respective work teams, while effecting collective innovations by rallying all work team members tightly around the party and the leader. In the same way, TRT members must earnestly carry out the work of remaking man so that one man may indoctrinate 10, and 10 may indoctrinate 100, and 100 may indoctrinate 1,000, and so on, until all collectives are converted into those of chuch-type communist revolutionaries.

Remaking man can produce practical results when it is combined with revolutionary practice. TRTs must carry out the ideological revolution, not by making general emphasis or appeals but by prosecuting it in close conjunction with revolutionary tasks of their respective units so that the

high revolutionary zeal and creativeness of the workers can be brought into full play in practical production process.

Vigorous prosecution of the technical revolution is an important task which TRT members must grasp firmly. Recently, observing some of the technical innovation plans and inventions made by TRT members, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il gave instructions on the need for TRT members to make further technical innovations and inventions which will be of great national economic significance. Cherishing deep in their hearts the immense trust and expectations of the party, TRT members must raise ever higher the signal-fire of the technical revolution, produce many technical innovation plans and inventions in concert with the workers, technicians, and scientists, and, once they hit upon a new technical innovation, they must pursue the research into it until completion and introduce it in production.

TRT members must be the front-runners in the technical revolution. They must persistently wage the struggle to improve the general cultural and technical levels of party members and workers and, in particular, for the purpose of achieving tidiness in production and tidiness in life, they must carry out organized work to set up demonstration units in each sector and area and popularize these models.

It is an important requirement for enhancing the role of TRT teams to constantly improve the work method and the work style. Being a revolutionary guidance method embodying the Chongsan-ri spirit and the Chongsan-ri method, the TRT movement has nothing to do with all outmoded work methods. All TRT members must firmly establish the revolutionary work method and the people-minded work style to suit the intrinsic requirements of their movement and, while waging a staunch struggle against things outmoded and stagnant, earnestly help functionaries of their respective units with their work, so that the flames of the TRT movement may roar in every unit to which TRT members are dispatched. TRT members must always work out plans in close consultation with the party organizations in their respective units and solve the problems at hand always in close cooperation with these party organizations.

It is our party's consistent policy to bring about continual revolutionary upsurges in socialist construction through mass movements.

By proposing the movement to win the red flag of three revolutions and unitarily systematizing the thought on it, our party created a new type of mass movement in order to solve problems concerning the basic substance of the revolution which must be waged after the establishment of the socialist system, as well as problems involving the basic strategic line of the working class party.

The movement to win the red flag of three revolutions, which adopts the party tenet for converting the whole society to the chuche ideology as its fighting tenet, is a more advanced form of popular ideological, technical, and cultural reform movement than any preceding mass movement. We must take a permanent hold on this movement and intensify and develop it to suit the demands of the developing revolution.

To vigorously wage the movement to win the red flag of three revolutions, we must take a firm grip on it, regarding it as an important component of party work. Naturally, party organizations must push ahead with the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions in a responsible manner because our party proposed the movement and has direct control of it.

Setting the right goals and stages of struggle and correctly defining the problems which must be solved in a specific stage is an important requirement for intensifying and developing the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions. Party organizations and functionaries must set the right goal, stage, and task for the struggle to develop still more the movement to win the red flag of three revolutions to suit the demands of the new reality. They must also renew the intended goals boldly and continually to suit the requirements for creating the "speed of the '80s."

In developing the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions, it is important to carry out an effective summation, assessment, and evaluation of the movement. In summation, assessment, and evaluation work, the standards must be raised and, in particular, performance summation and evaluation must be conducted from time to time on those units which have already won the red flag of the three revolutions, so that they may keep on struggling to achieve still higher goals, serving as models for the whole country.

Stepping up party guidance in the three revolutions is a decisive guarantee which makes it possible to expedite the three revolutions to suit the demands of developing reality.

The great three revolutions, which have no precedent in history, cannot be carried out successfully unless a powerful political leadership capable of unitarily organizing and leading the activities of the broad masses is assured. Without partywide leadership, successful implementation of the three revolutions, the general line of socialist, communist construction, is unthinkable. In the substance of the three revolutions, including the ideological revolution, there are many problems which can be solved only through party work.

In party guidance for the three revolutions, it is most important to step up the party's unitary leadership over the three revolutions. Party organizations and functionaries at all levels must draw up the right work system to step up party guidance for the three revolutions, and establish strict discipline and order so that they may channel important matters of principle which arise in the three revolutions to the party Central Committee and settle them according to the conclusions drawn by the party. At the same time, party organizations and functionaries must see to it that all movements and tasks, such as the TRT movement and the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions, which are carried out as part of the three revolutions, are organized and executed in such a manner as to move on in an organic, unified flow.

Party organizations at all levels must grasp the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions as an important component, a central task, of party

work and carry out guidance for the party's organizational and ideological life in close conjunction with the prosecution of the three revolutions.

In the exercise of party leadership over the three revolutions, it is particularly important to enhance the sense of responsibility and the role of the TRT departments of the provincial, city, and county party committees, which, with a firm grip on the three revolutions, are providing direct guidance for them. These departments must routinely keep tabs on the whole breadth of the TRT movement and the movement to win the red flag of three revolutions and exercise unified leadership over them. They must also draw up in timely fashion plans to intensify and develop the three revolutions and carry out fool-proof organizational and political work to this end.

It is impossible to ensure smooth partywide leadership over the three revolutions by the TRT departments alone. Party organizations should not leave guidance for the three revolutions to one or two particular departments or a handful of functionaries but regard it as a committeewide duty, and different departments in party organizations must pool their resources and carry out concerted operations.

Under the leadership of the party, today we are ushering in a great period of transition in the prosecution of the three revolutions. The glorious cause of the three revolutions is a party cause. Given the wise leadership of our party and its most accurate basic strategic line, the general line, our people will be ever-victorious in their struggle. In the future, as in the past, holding aloft our party's banner of the three revolutions, we will march on until we bring the chuche revolutionary cause to consummation.

OUR PEOPLE'S POWER IS THE MOST SUPERIOR CHUCHE-TYPE POWER

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 11, November 1986 pp 10-15

[Article by Yi Yong-ik]

[Text] The election of the Eighth DPRK Supreme People's Assembly has ended in success amid the profound interest and expectations of the people.

The latest Supreme People's Assembly {SPA} election was a political event of great significance in the development of our revolution and in the life of our people. With a high sense of pride as sovereign masters, all our eligible citizens participated in the election as one and creditably exercised their rights and duties as citizens of this country. In doing so, they have forcefully demonstrated the invincible might of our people united as one around the party and the leader and clearly demonstrated their firm determination to further consolidate the achievements in revolution and construction and to bring about a new upswing in socialist construction. Their brilliant success in the election attests to our people's unswerving support for and trust in the government of the republic which is struggling, giving its all, to protect the interests of the popular masses, and the election was a felicitous event which has made all our numerous friends in the world happy.

By virtue of the high trust and support of all our people it enjoys, our people's power is evermore strengthening as a chuche-oriented power possessing an invincible might and is creditably fulfilling its honorable mission and duty as a powerful weapon for socialist and communist construction.

* * *

Ours is a chuche-oriented people's power which, with the immortal chuche ideology as its guiding principle, is laboring to realize the independent status of the popular masses.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught:

"Our people's power is a chuche-oriented power which our people themselves chose, established, and operate in a way suitable to the actual conditions in our country, on the basis of the demands of the Korean revolution and the

aspirations of the working masses. The people's power is a genuine democratic power representing the interests of all the masses of people including the working class and is a true people's power rooted in the broad masses and bound to them by kindred ties." (Book, "The Historic Experience in Building the WPK," p; 77)

A basic characteristic of our people's power is that it is a chuche-oriented power, which is a new form of power of the working class and the popular masses.

A primary question arising in the revolutionary struggle of the working class and the popular masses is the establishment of their own genuine power. The question of sovereignty is a question basic to revolution, and the question of what kind of power is to be established is a vital question bearing on the success of revolution and construction. Revolution is a struggle for achieving man's independent status, and national sovereignty warrants such status. Only by grasping sovereignty in their hands, can the popular masses become true masters of the state and society, successfully solve all problems arising in the revolution and construction according to their will and needs.

Therefore, for a long period since their appearance on the stage of history, the working class and the masses of people have waged heroic struggles to win their sovereignty shedding a great deal of blood in the process.

As the working class waged a strenuous struggle to win sovereignty, types of working class powers, radically different from the old powers of the exploiting class, came into being.

Our people's power is a new type of power of the working class and the popular masses which was created at the historical time when the mass foundation of the revolution was unprecedentedly expanded and when the popular masses intensified their revolutionary advance without parallel.

The character and mission of a power is defined by the class foundation of a particular society and its guiding thought.

Unlike the old types of powers of the working class--in which only representatives of urban workers were allowed to participate or in which only workers, poor peasants, and soldiers were allowed to participate--our people's power is a genuine democratic power which gives prominence to all the popular masses including the working class as masters of the state power and as holders of political power, and which thoroughly protects their interests. It is a genuine people's power which is deeply rooted in the masses and which is related to them by blood. Herein lies one of the main reasons why our people's power is called a new type of working-class power and a chuche-oriented power.

The guiding thought of our people's power is the immortal chuche ideology. The people's power holds the chuche ideology as its guiding principle and carries out all its activities in conformity with the chuche ideology.

The chuche ideology is a militant banner for the emancipation of man, which fully reflects the centuries-old aspiration and desire of the popular masses to gain an independent status, as well as the inevitability of the struggle to fulfill these aspirations and desires. By holding the chuche ideology as its guiding principle and thoroughly putting it into practice in its government activities, people's power thoroughly guarantees the independent rights of the popular masses and gives full play to their creativeness in revolution and construction, while always faithfully serving them.

The superiority of our chuche-oriented people's power, led by the immortal chuche ideology, is being highly displayed in its practical activities.

The superiority of our people's power, a chuche-oriented power, above all gives prominence to the popular masses as masters of government and guarantees them full political rights and freedoms.

A basic characteristic of a state power lies in the fact that it is an important organization which performs political functions.

Governing is a social function which uniformly organizes and commands people's activities in a manner consistent with the interests of a class or society as a whole. Where people live and perform activities, there is inevitably politics, and the popular masses' social status and role are determined by politics. When they become masters of politics, the popular masses can become genuine masters of the society.

For the popular masses to become masters of politics means that they have their secure status as genuine masters of the society possessing the right and freedom to participate in political organizations as they wish.

The people's power is the most comprehensive political organization serving the popular masses. Accordingly, in order for the popular masses to become masters of politics they must above all become masters of government and be able to exercise their political rights and freedom through government. The popular masses' political rights and freedom can be best secured by the people's power.

Our people's power represents the independent rights of the popular masses and is the true protector of their freedom and happiness.

Under the people's power, all our people have the right to elect officials and the right to be elected irrespective of their occupations, property, education, and political affiliations and can participate in state affairs in their own right and freely express their political views. Today, freedom of political activity, including freedom of speech, publication, assembly, and demonstration, are guaranteed to our people.

In South Korea, where political powers are monopolized by a handful of the privileged class, the working masses have no political rights and freedom whatsoever, and even expression of an elementary political opinion is

ruthlessly suppressed. The "freedom" and "rights" as advertised by the South Korean rulers are nothing more than a camouflage to cover up reality in South Korea, an extremely corrupt colonial society.

The diametrically opposing realities in the North and the South show that the people's regime in the northern half of the republic is the most superior chuche-oriented regime which makes the popular masses political masters and creditably guarantees their political freedom and rights.

The superiority of our people's power, a chuche-oriented power, is also displayed in the fact it enables the popular masses, masters of nature and society, to display their creativeness to the fullest.

How the popular masses are made to display their creativeness is one of the important tests of the superiority of the regime of a particular state.

People, the popular masses, are the most powerful beings who remake nature and society through their creative activities. The popular masses' creative activity is a manifestation of the creativeness, one of the inherent natural elements of man as a social being, and represents the process of their creative efforts. Man's creativeness is manifested mainly in his role as the remolder of society. By virtue of their creativeness, the popular masses can become the protagonists of history and the motive force of social development. Only the regime which is capable of bringing the creativeness of the popular masses into full play can be a superior regime which can truly contribute to accelerating social development--a progressive regime capable of meeting the demands of history and the times.

The popular masses's creativeness can be displayed to the fullest only under the people's power, the organizer of their creative abilities.

The popular masses's creative might stems from unity and solidarity, which are the sources of their inexhaustible energies and constitute an important guarantee which gives full play to their creativeness.

Unity and solidarity, which are important in bringing the creativeness of the popular masses into play, are realized by the people's power, the most comprehensive political organization under socialism. The people's power brings all members of society together in the state organization and educates and indoctrinates them to elevate their level of political ideological consciousness and binds the masses firmly around the party and the leader as a political force. In doing so, it immeasurably boosts the capabilities of the popular masses and makes them a motive force having a great creative ability.

Also by creating all conditions necessary to make the popular masses enhance their creative ability and display it to the fullest, the people's power enhances their role in revolution and construction. Under the people's power, all our people work according to their abilities and learn to their heart's content under an outstanding educational system. All members of society, firmly united, are expediting the revolution and construction by making full use of their knowledge and talents--this is the impressive reality in our country.

Our people's power can be called the most superior chuche-oriented power because it not only guarantees maximum political freedom and rights to all our people but also satisfactorily provides all necessary conditions for them to display their creativeness to the fullest.

The superiority of our people's power, a chuche-oriented power, is manifested in the fact that it takes full responsibility for providing an adequate material and cultural life for the people.

How a country solves the question of the people's material and cultural life is one of the important indicators of the character, as well as the superiority or inferiority, of the government of that particular country.

Material and cultural life, as well as political life, is an important aspect of people's social life. Apart from an affluent and cultured life, an independent and creative life of the popular masses is unthinkable. Only when a full genuine right is guaranteed not only in political life but also in material and cultural life, can the popular masses fully enjoy an independent and creative life as befits the masters of the state and society. Therefore, only a power which guarantees a happy material and cultural life to the popular masses can be called a genuine people's power, the most superior power.

Our people's power is the head of national housekeeping which takes responsibility for looking after the people's livelihood as the protector of their independent and creative life. The people's power regards it as its foremost duty to constantly improve the people's material and cultural life and looks after their living.

It is the people's regime that unitarily grasps all aspects of national housekeeping, such as production, distribution, and accumulation of wealth, and organizes them in a planned manner. As production develops under the people's power, our people are assured of all necessary conditions to enjoy a more affluent life and receive an adequate supply of food and clothing, and money to spend. Our people's regime fully guarantees that our people enjoy the right to receive free education, the right to receive free medical treatment, not to mention the right to work and the right to rest, while securely protecting the independent and creative life of the workers from the maneuvers of the impure and hostile elements bent upon subverting and infringing upon the interests of the popular masses. That is why all our people can lead a happy and rewarding life with nothing to fear or worry about.

All this convincingly proves that our people's power is the most superior chuche-oriented power, which gives prominence to the popular masses as masters of the state and society, serves for them completely and, by enhancing their role, vigorously pushes the revolution and construction.

Through the awesome struggle for the revolution and construction under the sagacious leadership of the party and the leader, our people's power has constantly strengthened and developed as a mighty chuche-oriented power, creditably discharging its honorable missions and duties.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Our party has constantly strengthened the people's power and ceaselessly enhanced its functions and role." (Ibid. pa 77)

The period since the day our people's power was founded has been a glorious period in which, under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our chuche-oriented power has daily consolidated and developed ever since a new road for building a new regime serving the working class and the popular masses was charted.

Already in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, on the basis of a scientific analysis of the missions of our revolution and relations between different classes in our country, came up with a chuche-oriented power-building line based on the worker-peasant alliance with the working class at the head, as well as on a united front of the broad masses, and brilliantly put this line into action in the guerrilla districts, thereby gaining valuable experience in solving the question of sovereignty.

After liberation, our people's struggle to solve the question of sovereignty was under way under very complex and difficult circumstances. The division of our country resulting from the forcible U.S. occupation of South Korea, together with the maneuvering of the rightist and leftist opportunists who penetrated the ranks of the revolution, raised many obstacles in the way of our people's struggle to solve the question of sovereignty. In those days, the rightist capitulationists called for establishing a bourgeois people's government in our country, whereas the leftist elements demanded that a socialist revolution be waged by setting up a Soviet power in our country forthwith.

In this arduous and complex period, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, on the basis of the valuable experience earned in enunciating the people's power-founding line and in waging the struggle to implement it in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, lost no time in establishing a genuine people's power, a chuche-oriented regime, which would represent and protect the interests of all the masses of people, including the working class, thereby consummating the historic cause of solving the question of sovereignty in our country.

As a result, our people for the first time in history became true masters of the state and society with sovereign rights firmly in their hands and came into possession of a powerful weapon for revolution and construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song not only personally founded our people's power but also has sagaciously led the struggle to continually consolidate and develop the new regime as a chuche-oriented one.

Importantly, in his leadership for ceaselessly developing our people's power as a mighty chuche-oriented one, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's has seen to it that an independent position is firmly maintained in formulating policies and that all problems are solved from the chuche point of view.

One of the basic hallmarks of the chuche-oriented power is that it maintains an independent position in formulating policies and solves all problems in a manner consistent with the interests of its people. Only when a regime formulates its lines and policies independently to suit the actual condition in its country and the needs of its people and thoroughly implements them by its own efforts, can it be called a truly chuche-oriented regime.

Under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people's power, with the immortal chuche ideology as its guiding principle, has independently formulated all its policies, industrial, agricultural, educational, and foreign, and has independently solved theoretical and practical problems arising from the democratic revolution, the socialist revolution, and socialist construction. With our people's power formulating its own independent lines and policies and thoroughly implementing them by its own efforts, our people have been able in a short period of time to eliminate all sources of exploitation and oppression for good, to found a prosperous socialist fatherland in this land, and to enjoy an independent and creative life.

Another important point in the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's leadership in consolidating and strengthening our people's power as a chuche-oriented one, is that he has seen to it that the people's power solves difficult and complex problems in the revolution and construction by relying on the abilities and creativeness of the popular masses.

The great might of the chuche-oriented regime lies in its giving full play to the abilities of the masses. It is an important mode of operation of our people's power to rely on the popular masses and carry out proposed tasks by bringing their wisdom and creativeness into play.

In line with this mode of operation, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has wisely led all power organs in such a way that they have always firmly maintained the the revolutionary mass line.

The revolutionary mass line firmly guarantees that power organs, with the interests of the popular masses as its first concern, solve all problems accordingly and, by giving full play to the abilities and wisdom of the masses, vigorously accelerate the revolution and construction.

As a result of the thorough implementation of the mass line in government activities, our people's power, by mobilizing the masses, has been able in timely fashion to overcome difficulties and bottlenecks arising in the revolution and construction, to successfully accomplish difficult and complex tasks, and to bring about one upswing after another in socialist construction.

The question of how thoroughly the mass line is implemented in government activities by giving full play to the abilities and wisdom of the popular masses depends, importantly, on what work method and work style the functionaries possess and how well they apply them in practical activities.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has constantly improved the work system of the our people's power since its inception, created the Chongsan-ri spirit and the Chongsan-ri method to suit the new environment following the victory in the socialist revolution and has brought about a revolutionary turnaround in the work of people's power organs by implementing them in an all-around way. Through the struggle to implement the Chongsan-ri spirit and the Chongsan-ri method, has come to be established in the work of people's power organs a uniform work system and order in which the central organs assist the provinces, and the provinces assist the counties, and functionaries of power organs have come to attain the revolutionary ethos of going in among the masses, from the correct mass-minded point of view, to work, learn, and live with them.

The immortal exploits achieved by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the struggle to consolidate our people's power are today being thoroughly defended and maintained by our party, and under party leadership, our people's power is being further strengthened and developed as a chuche-oriented power positively contributing to the cause of remodeling the whole society after the chuche ideology.

Proposing conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology as a militant program for our revolutionary struggle, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has clearly elucidated the direction and the method for strengthening our people's power according to this program and has given energetic guidance with a view to firmly establishing the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's unitary leadership in every facet of activity of power organs and nation building. As a result, in our country there has come to be established a regime of discipline and order under which all state organs, from the central government down to local governments, move according to one ideology, order, and instruction. This represents one of the most valuable achievements in strengthening and developing our people's power to suit the demands of the historic cause of converting the whole society to the chuche ideology.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il also has had people's power organs establish the revolutionary law-abiding habit in every aspect of social life by consolidating socialist law-abiding life, while providing energetic guidance to functionaries of state organs so that they can implement the great-leader-style work method and the anti-Japanese guerrilla work method. As a result, he has further enhanced the functions and role of our people's power. The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has energetically led the government of our republic particularly to enhance its function as economic organizer and cultural indoctrinator in every possible way so that it can expedite the economic and cultural construction of socialism.

- Thanks to the energetic leadership provided by our party--which presents clear directions and methods for boldly and daringly tackling gigantic economic tasks confronting the government of the republic and forcefully leads the masses in those directions--there have been unprecedented miracles and innovations wrought in socialist construction and there have mushroomed everywhere monumental structures glorifying the era of the WPK.

As can be seen, all the victories and achievements scored by our people's power in the course of pushing the cause of converting the whole society to the chuche ideology fully represent the brilliant fruition of the sagacious leadership of our invincible party. It is thanks to the wise leadership of our party that our people's power is ceaselessly strengthening and developing as a powerful weapon for revolution and construction, as the most superior and solid chuche-oriented power, and our people are staunchly forging ahead, confidently looking forward to a hope-filled tomorrow which promises them that a still more independent and creative life will burst into full bloom.

* * *

Lying before us today is the important task of further strengthening our people's power, enhancing its functions and role, and expediting socialist construction.

The basic method for enhancing the functions and role of our people's regime lies in more firmly establishing the unitary party ideology system in power organs and instituting steely discipline so that all government activities are organized and performed according to the party's intentions.

Government functionaries must be more loyal to the party and the leader than anybody else, make it an iron rule to perform their work according to the demands of the party, and follow party leadership in government activities to the hilt.

At the same time, functionaries of government organizations must make active efforts to establish a firm revolutionary law-abiding spirit in the whole society and highly display the habit of always going in deep among the masses and solving all problems in a manner consistent with the interests of the people as befitting public servants. Functionaries of power organs must make great efforts in particular to improve the living standard of the people and, by mobilizing the masses, accelerate socialist economic construction, so that they can actively contribute to strengthening the might of chuche Korea.

All cadres, party members, and workers must further consolidate the successes made by the recent SPA election and strengthen and develop our people's power as a chuche-oriented power, thereby vigorously expediting victory for the chuche cause pioneered in the dense forests of Mt Paektu.

THE REVOLUTIONARY TRAIT OF OUR SOCIETY IN WHICH THE PARTY WORKS FOR THE PEOPLE AND THE PEOPLE TRUST AND FOLLOW THE PARTY

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 11, Nov 86 pp 16-21

[Article by Yi Won-kyong]

The working class party is a great guide leading the destiny of the masses of people in a responsible manner. Under party leadership, the popular masses chart their own destiny independently and creatively.

The wise leadership of the party is the source of strength which makes the popular masses great creators of history. Because the party is great, the people are also great.

With a sacrificial spirit of devoting its all to serve the interests and happiness of the popular masses, our party bestows infinite trust upon the people. Our party's bosom is a mother's bosom, and the party's trust is a spiritual fountain which provides the people with vitality.

Today we have the motherly party which holds our hands when we make our steps and which looks after us in our life journey. Enchanted by the greatness of the party, our people wholly entrust it with their future, as well as their present lives. Widely circulating among our people are songs praising the traditional kindred ties between them and the party. The party serves the people and the people trust and follow the party--this is precisely the genuine revolutionary ethos of our society.

* * *

The greatness of the working class party is the basic factor which defines the face and ethos of communist society.

Basic to the revolutionary ethos of a socialist, communist society is the relationship between the leader of the revolution and the members of the society. The greatness of their leader's thoughts and leadership and the nobleness of his traits make the masses of people truly trust and follow him and share destiny with him. Accordingly, for the party to establish blood ties with the masses is also a matter bearing on the greatness of the leader and the sagacity of party leadership.

Because of its peculiar character and missions, which are different from those of bourgeois political parties, the working class party can accomplish its causes only when they are based on a mass foundation. That is why a working class party always pays attention to the question of its relations with the masses, after it has seized power as well as before it seizes power.

The question of relations between the party and the masses can only be settled by a ceaseless struggle to rally the masses around the party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught:

"Our party has brilliantly realized unity and cohesion with the masses of people by waging an active struggle to implement the party-building principle of bringing together the party and the masses of people as a complete whole." (Book, "The Historical Experience in the Building of the WPK," p 57)

The fate of a revolution is decided by the question of who can win over more of the masses of people. Before seizing power, a working class party wages a fierce struggle against many other political forces to win over the masses of people. Emerging victorious in this struggle is the political force which, enunciating a political program for protecting the interests of the masses, wages a staunch struggle to fulfill their desires and demands, and that force is the working class party, the vanguard of the working masses. This is a historical necessity. How fast and how smoothly this necessity becomes reality depends on the sagacity of the working class party.

The working class party must continue to struggle to win over the masses to its side even after it has seized power. A close relationship between the party and masses is not spontaneously attained simply because the party has seized power. If a party, after admirably having solved the question of its ties with the masses in the course of its struggle against the bourgeoisie and their allied forces, becomes bureaucratic and loses its mass line after it has seized power, then it may have to face the painful consequence of losing the mass base it built in the period of the struggle to seize power. This is a serious lesson provided by the historical experience of the international communist movement.

The working class party in power exercises political leadership over the whole society. Therefore politics practiced by the party directly influences the fate of all members of society. Inasmuch as the party is the political organization exercising leadership over the whole society, all members of society will unfalteringly trust and follow it if it conducts politics for the sake of the people. This provides a favorable condition to the party in power in establishing close ties with the masses.

However, if the party fails to make judicious use of its position as the party in power, there is the possibility that complex problems will arise in uniting the masses around the party. Because the party in power has power, one false step may give rise to a tendency among its functionaries to perform their work by the bureaucratic method of dictation and command, relying not on the masses but on authority. Bureaucratism poses a principal obstacle to the working

class party in power in establishing close ties with the masses. Therefore, in order for the party in power to form a complete whole with the masses, it must enunciate the mass line as an important party-building line and thoroughly implement it in all party work and activities.

The question of how the working class party will thoroughly implement the mass line in all areas of its activity and conduct politics in the interests of the masses of people is not a simple matter. This question can only be solved under the wise leadership of the party, which wages a staunch struggle completely to forestall the possibility of the phenomenon of bureaucratism and administrative mannerism appearing and to establish a revolutionary and people-minded mode of operation.

From the early period of its leadership over the revolution and construction, our party enunciated the mass line as the basic principle governing its activity and consistently upheld it, thereby brilliantly establishing kindred relations with the masses.

Throughout the entire period of his leadership over our revolution, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, regarding it as one of the basic requirements for victory in the revolution to thoroughly observe the mass line, has energetically struggled for its implementation. Early, when he was pioneering the road for the Korean revolution, the great leader enunciated the idea of prosecuting the revolution by relying on the masses of people, and in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, he enunciated his famous theme that just as fish cannot survive without water, the guerrillas cannot survive without the people, and saw to it that the anti-Japanese guerrillas strengthened their kindred relations with the people. The theme that just as fish cannot survive without water, the guerrillas canot survive without the people is a classic theme embodying the intrinsic nature and demands of the mass line.

From the day he built our party after liberation, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song took note of the fact that, due to the peculiarity of the historical development of our country, some of the masses had complex sociopolitical backgrounds and, on this basis, clearly pinpointed problems arising as matters of principle in implementing the mass line in different periods and stages of the revolution and sagaciously led the struggle to implement the mass line.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our party has constantly improved and strengthened work with people in a manner consistent with the new demands of the developing revolution and dedicated all party work and activities to the interests of the masses of people, thereby accurately implementing the mass line. Walking down the long, arduous road of revolution, our party has thoroughly implemented the revolutionary mass line and thus won the unqualified support and trust of the popular masses and compiled valuable achievements in attaining rock-firm unity and solidarity with them.

Our party's achievements in establishing close ties with the masses are epitomized in our society's revolutionary ethos of the party serving the people and the people trusting and following the party. Fully embodied in

this social ethos are our party's devotion and greatness in giving its all to the interests and happiness of the popular masses; our people's unqualified support for and trust in the party; and the unbreakable unity and solidarity between the party and the masses.

The party's political leadership over the masses and the masses' trust in the party are inseparable. When party leadership and party politics serve the masses of people, the masses' trust in the party grows deeper; and only on the basis of the trust of the masses, is it possible for the working class party to enter into a kindred relationship with the masses of people. Therefore, the working class party must conduct politics for the sake of the masses of working people in a manner consistent with its character and missions, protecting their interests and giving its all to promote their happiness, and through this kind of political leadership, must win the unqualified support and trust of the masses of people.

Above all, by formulating people-minded policies and implementing them without fail in all domains of social life at all developmental stages of the revolution, our party has been able to establish high leadership authority over the masses and won their unqualified support and trust.

The party and the masses establish ties on the basis of the trust of the masses in the party, and this trust is forged on the basis of the party's people-minded policies. If the party were to execute a policy which violates the interests of the masses or which runs counter to their will, it would be impossible to win the trust of the masses and, accordingly, to seal a kindred relationship with them.

Our party always took the people's needs into consideration before adopting a decision and always considered the convenience of the people before building a factory. The basic line of socialist economic construction was adopted in consideration of the living condition of the people in the postwar period; and the technical revolution is also being pushed, not as a mere technical formality, but as a sacred political task to free the workers from backbreaking labor.

All policies of our party are for the happiness of the people. Regarding it as its foremost principle of activity to work for constant improvements in the people's living condition, our party is looking after every corner of their material and cultural life from beginning to end and energetically struggling to realize a more affluent living standard for them in the future. It is the firm, immutable position of our party to responsibly look after every aspect of the people's living and to pay profound attention to even minor problems in their living and solve them in sincerity. Today, as in the past, our party is unfurling a succession of grandiose ideas and bold strategies for radically improving the people's living standard and it spares nothing for the sake of the people. From our party's leadership, our people joyfully draw mental pictures of the more affluent living which will burst into bloom in the future, as well as their current happiness.

That is why our people wholly entrust their destiny to the party and stand ready to go through fire and water to answer the call of the party.

Our party, for its part, is highly trusted by the people because it bestows priceless lives and faith upon all members of the society.

The faith of the party and the leader in the people is the ideological fountain which inspires in the masses a sense of trust in the party and leader. The faith of the party and the leader enables the people to live a priceless life. Miracles which astound the people, as well as brave deeds which draw cheers from tens of thousands of people, blossom on the leader's faith. Our people's trust in the party is growing, thanks to the faith of our party, which is leading them to make their priceless political lives bestowed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song shine forever.

Through more than a half century of protracted revolutionary struggle, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has raised our people as proud masters of the society with their destiny in their own hands and as fervent communist revolutionaries who are waging a staunch struggle to bring the chuche revolutionary cause to consummation. Under the respected and beloved leader's benevolent care, our people's political life has grown so secure that they can withstand any raging storm or remain unaffected by any inroad of infection.

Today our people's political life which has been fostered in the faith of the great leader has become the most dignified and valuable life in the party's bosom, and is the source of the boundless trust in our glorious party.

Our party has propagated the conviction that the political life bestowed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song must not merely be carried forward intact but be made more lustrous in this historic period in which conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology is under way, so that they may not be outshone by any other people's sociopolitical life.

Thanks to the great faith of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who values our people's sociopolitical life more than anything else, all our workers at all levels without exception have been able to become as impressive revolutionaries possessing priceless social and political lives despite the great complexity of our people's social composition, and even those who put their political lives in danger by committing grave errors in the revolution have been able to start out on the road of rehabilitation and devote their remaining lives to realizing the chuche cause.

When the fate, the political life, of even one plain intellectual was in danger of being blemished, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il-- who, succeeding the preceding generation, has been looking after our people adding luster to their political lives bestowed by the great leader--showed the troubled intellectual the highest, greatest faith that had never been enjoyed by others in our generation, and spent many a long sleepless night in the mid autumn, deeply mindful of his agonizing heart. It is thanks to this kind of boundless love and faith of our party that the political lives of even those who have walked rough roads are shining brilliantly at the apex of happiness in bright rays of light.

Today our people are firmly united around the party and the leader with one mind and will, determined to repay with burning loyalty the faith of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the beloved leader Kim Chong-il, who provided them with the most precious and honorable political lives. Our party members and workers are physically different, but the belief ingrained in their hearts is one, that is, the infinite faith in the party and the leader.

Our people's infinite faith in the party has become one of the precious social traits symbolizing the kindred ties between the party and the masses.

The revolutionary ethos of the socialist, communist society embodies the leader's noble features. The loyalty of our people --who, enchanted by the noble character of the leader of the revolution, hold the party and the leader in high esteem--is pure indeed, for it stems from a sense of moral obligation.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is leading all of us along the one road of revolution, with his boundlessly noble personality and with his magnanimity and boundless love, with which he embraces all our people in his big bosom.

The great leader's unique character arouses in our people pristine thoughts and feelings. Heartily calling our party a motherly party, our people yearn for its bosom in time of sorrow as well as in time of bliss, regarding it their highest honor and sublime happiness to live under the warm wings of our party. The lofty thought and feelings of our people who boundlessly trust and follow the party, holding it in high esteem, are a manifestation of the absolute trust founded on a revolutionary conviction and a revolutionary sense of obligation.

Our people's faith in the party stems from an absolute conviction in the greatness of the party. Today our party members and workers cherish it as the highest national honor and pride to engage in revolution under the leadership of the great party, while guarding it as their revolutionary duty to staunchly protect and defend the Party Center, wholly entrusting their fate to the party.

Our people's trust in the party is purest and most durable and is becoming something eternal that will be carried forward forever from generation to generation.

Because they have boundless faith in the party, our people are determined to follow the party on the one road of loyalty. Never before did our people follow the party with such firm faith in it and, boundlessly trusting the party, march forward on the road of revolution with such confidence as they are doing today when the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is leading our party and our revolution. Our people's trust in our party embodies the indomitable revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese revolutionary forefathers who devoted their lives to the pioneering of the chuche revolutionary cause and is a permanent legacy which must be brilliantly carried on by our posterity from generation to generation.

With our party working for the people and our people boundlessly trusting the party, there have come to be sealed the most enduring bonds between the party and the masses. The kindred ties between our party and our people are now at their zenith as they have attained an invincible vitality.

The changes currently taking place in the features and traits of our society represent the brilliant fruition of the kindred ties between the party and the masses.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, has pointed out:

"The fact that today all our people, firmly rallied around the party and the leader, are staunchly fighting on along the road of revolution indicated by the party and the leader, may be said to represent the shiny fruition of our party's mass line."

With the establishment of the revolutionary ethos of the party working for the people and the people trusting and following the party, has come to be solidified, above all, the organizational unity of the whole society on the basis of faith and a sense of moral obligation.

A socialist, communist society is a highly organized society. There the whole society is firmly united and all social activities are carried out in an organized manner.

It is a duty of the party to realize the organizational unity of the society. Because the party, as political educator and organizer for the masses, is responsible for their destiny, provides an organizational character to the people's activities and firmly ensures unity and cooperative relations among them. When the party devotedly serves the masses of the people and the masses of people support the party with loyalty, the unity and solidarity between the party and the masses become literally enduring and invincible.

The unity and solidarity between our party and the masses are based on our people's unshakable determination to protect and defend the party and the leader with their lives and to breathe according to the leader's thought and behave according to the party's will. It is the true conviction of our party members and people that, keenly aware of the greatness of the party and the leader, they must have firm faith in the party and the leader and live solely for the sake of the party and the leader as long as they live, and forever follow the party and the leader walking down the one road of loyalty. Thanks to the noble mental traits of our people who, cherishing the greatness of our party which gives its all for their sake, constantly trust and follow the party in arduous as well as felicitous times, there has been unfurled a beautiful picture of the whole society, rallied around the party as one, marching on singleheartedly down the road indicated by the party.

With the whole society dominated by the revolutionary ethos of the party serving the people and the people trusting and following the party, the question of links between leadership and the masses has also been correctly solved.

In a socialist society, the question of links between leadership and the masses is a question of principle bearing on how the party and the leader lead the masses of people and how the masses of people follow the leadership of the party and the leader.

For the party to trust the people and conduct politics for their sake is a basic requirement for vigorously intensifying the work of getting the masses action-conscious and organized and for making them great creators of history. When leadership exercised by the party and the leader serves the masses all-out and contributes to bringing their revolutionary zeal and creative positiveness into full play, it can be the right leadership over the revolution and construction. Moreover, the leadership of the party and the leader can be exercised successfully when the masses of people loyally receive it.

By following the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the tested guidance of our party, our people have been able to become true masters of the revolution and construction, worthy creators of a new society. The whole course of development of our revolution proves that only the masses of people who receive correct guidance from the party and the leader and who reverentially attend the party and the leader, securely hold their position as the chuche force of history and creditably play their role .

Again with the establishment of the revolutionary ethos of the party's serving the people and the people's trusting and following the party, an unblemished and bright disposition has come to prevail among all members of society.

That this revolutionary ethos dominates the whole society is symbolic of the great victory won in implementing the mass line under the sagacious leadership of our party. Our party has unfurled the great idea of waging a more vigorous struggle to rally the broad masses tightly around the party by thoroughly implementing the mass line in a manner consistent with the requirements of the existing situation. Under this idea, there has been a historic turnaround in implementing the party's mass line, with no corner of the society left in the shade and with all our people revering and admiring the leader. Today in our country, thanks to the trust and attention bestowed by the party and the leader, all our people, young and old, including those who have complicated social and political backgrounds, are firmly determined to follow the party to the end of the world, admiring the greatness of governing by our party and the sagacity of its leadership. It is the true genius, the revolutionary ethos, of our society that all members of the society are working spiritedly and bringing their rewarding life into bloom, with a high pride as masters of the society and with high hopes for their future.

It is one's obligation to repay the kindness of others. It is an obligation of communist revolutionaries to repay with loyalty the benevolence of the party and the leader who bestowed precious political lives upon them and who are leading them to glorify their life as revolutionaries.

We must find the reward for our lives in trusting and following none but the party, which is our mental prop and the source of our strength, and make more devoted efforts to bring the chuche revolution to consummation.

THE PEOPLE'S ARMY IS THE DEFENDER OF THE FATHERLAND AND PEOPLE AND AN ACTIVE PARTICIPATOR IN SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 11, November 1986 pp 22-27

[Article by Kim Tok-hyon]

[Text] Today the people's army, while firmly defending the socialist fatherland in confrontation with the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the ringleaders of the world reactionaries, is performing shining feats by actively participating in the economic construction of the country. In particular, the people's army is outstandingly contributing to building permanent monumental structures for the prosperity of the fatherland and the happiness of the people. This is the noble trait of the people's army, boundlessly loyal to the party and the leader and sacrificially serving the fatherland and people, and is an important character of our army.

Thanks to this true army of the revolution, the army of the people, the magnificent plans of the party and the leader are being excellently fulfilled, the might of the fatherland strengthened, and revolution and construction accelerated more rapidly.

It is the great pride and honor of our party and people to have the powerful and dependable people's army as their revolutionary armed force, which is ever-victorious in the battle against the enemy and in creating the miracles of the century in the nature-remaking struggle.

* * *

It is the Korean People's Army's {KPA} revolutionary duty and important mission to actively participate in the socialist construction of the country while defending the fatherland and people firmly .

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught:

"The people's army has smashed every step of the enemies' continuing maneuvers of aggression and war, credibly defended the safety of the fatherland and people, and firmly guaranteed the victorious advance of the revolution and construction by the force of arms. The people's army has not only outstandingly carried out its mission of defending the fatherland but also

greatly contributed to construction work for the prosperity of the country and the happiness of the people." (Booklet: "Let Us Firmly Defend the Chuche Revolutionary Cause by the Force of Arms," p 4)

The KPA is the glorious revolutionary armed force which has won immortal achievements for the era and revolution, and for the fatherland and people.

Through their heroic and sacrificial struggle, our revolutionary armed forces have protected and defended the party and revolution by force of arms and defended the sovereignty of our nation and the gains of the revolution by blood. By so doing, they have won shining achievements for the fatherland and the people.

During the period of peaceful construction in the northern half of the Republic, our people's army credibly defended the creative labor of our people to build a new fatherland from the aggressive maneuvers of the domestic and foreign enemies and from their subversive maneuvers. During the Fatherland Liberation war, under the wise leadership of the party and the leader, the officers and men of the people's army struggled courageously, displaying mass heroism and the peerless spirit of patriotic sacrifice. By so doing, they smashed the U.S. imperialist aggressors and honorably defended the independence of the fatherland and the gains of the revolution. The people's army--which had been steeled in the flames of war and brought up as a one-a-match-for-100 army in the struggle to implement the self-defense military line--in the postwar period, too, smashing every step of the enemies' continuing maneuvers of aggression and provocation, firmly defended the socialist fatherland and credibly safeguarded by force of arms the revolutionary cause of socialist revolution and construction of our party and people.

With boundless loyalty to the party and revolution, the heroic people's army outstandingly accomplished its mission to defend the fatherland. It is now performing shining feats by actively participating in the socialist construction of the country with the spirit of making sacrifices to serve the fatherland and the people.

Originally, defending the fatherland and carrying out economic construction are two different tasks. Accordingly, these tasks are undertaken by different social forces. The army is responsible for defending the fatherland and the working people are responsible for carrying out economic construction.

Defending the fatherland is the inherent duty of the people's army. However, the fulfillment of this duty alone does not mean that all missions of the people's army are accomplished. Actively helping economic construction is also an important mission of the people's army.

In the people's army, the duty and mission as defender of the fatherland and people are linked with the duty and mission as participator in socialist construction.

The KPA is our party's revolutionary armed force which regards boundlessly loyalty to the party as vital; it is also the people's army which serves the

people. For the people's army, the cause of the party and the cause of the people are precisely its own cause. Accordingly, it is the XPA's noble mission to consummate our party's revolutionary cause and to struggle for the good of the people. Our people's army is needed to militarily guarantee the accomplishment of the revolutionary mission assigned by the party; it exists precisely for this purpose. Apart from our party's revolutionary cause, and apart from the interest and happiness of our people, the existence of the people's army is unthinkable.

Economic construction is a main revolutionary task of our party, which struggles for the victory of the chuche cause, the socialist and communist cause. To build the economy well is a rewarding work intended to promote the happiness of our people. Therefore, it is the mission of our army as the party's revolutionary armed force and the army of the people to actively participate in economic construction while defending the fatherland and people.

The task of actively participating in socialist construction while defending the fatherland and people is becoming all the more important because of the demand of our revolution that economic construction be carried out more vigorously.

One half of our country is under occupation by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and a tense situation persists in which war may break out at any time because of their continuing new war provocation maneuvers. It is under these circumstances that our country is carrying out revolution and construction.

Under these circumstances, we must strengthen our defense posture as an iron fortress and must get fully prepared to rush forces promptly to completely smash the enemy, if he dares to pounce on us. This is a fundamental demand of our revolution. In view of the requirements of the revolution, our country must maintain a powerful military strength at all times. Surprise attack is our enemies' basic means of aggression, and they are waiting for an opportunity for aggression. Under these circumstances, it is impossible to defend the safety of the fatherland and people, if a powerful military strength is not maintained.

While defending our country firmly, we must also properly carry out economic construction. Economic construction is the most important revolutionary task of the party of the working class in power. Only through proper economic construction can the country be made powerful and rich, the people's standard of living be improved, and the establishment of a communist society be accelerated.

However, in our country many robust young men, who must play a great role in economic construction, are serving in the army. Under these circumstances, it is important to draw a large portion of the manpower needed for huge construction from the army. This calls for our people's army to perform labor feats by actively participating in the socialist construction of the country while properly accomplishing its given military mission.

To begin with, actively participating in socialist construction while brilliantly accomplishing its military mission has been our army's traditional fighting trait.

During the period of the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle, even while overcoming the unprecedentedly arduous storms of revolution and endlessly waging the bloody struggle against the Japanese imperialist aggressors, the Korean People's Revolutionary Army [KPRA] devoted itself to building guerrilla bases and helping the people near the bases by displaying the spirit of infinite love and devoted service for the people.

By brilliantly succeeding and developing this tradition in the liberated fatherland, our army, while excellently carrying out the task of defending the fatherland, has actively participated in economic construction, thereby fulfilling its revolutionary duty and noble mission.

Our people's army sincerely helped the people wage creative labor struggles during the complicated post-liberation period, when the nation-founding cause was undertaken, as well as during the wartime. After the war in particular, it vigorously participated in the grand struggle to remove the debris of war and build socialism, thereby making many achievements. The people's army is upholding the party's causes and devotedly serving the prosperity of the fatherland and the happiness of the people by waging a ceaseless labor struggle along the road of the grand march for modeling the entire society after the chuche idea.

The 8 February Vinalon Plant, the 8 February Cement Plant, and various other plants in our country; the revolutionary city of Pyongyang and other cities that were newly erected on a grand scale; the modern road linking the east and west of the country; lockgates and bridges built along the Chongchon and Taedong rivers; and tall golden grain stacks in the cultivated fields of cooperative farms --all these are drenched with the precious sweat of the people's army soldiers.

The people's army erected, on a grand scale, the West Sea lockgate, a world-renowned large lockgate, with miraculous speed, thereby protecting and defending the authority of our party, brightening its achievements, and greatly contributing to the noble cause for the eternal prosperity of the fatherland and the happiness of its posterity. By highly displaying the military spirit, our people's army is attaining brilliant labor feats on the honorable battlefields for carrying out important grand-scale construction projects necessary to attain the grand goal of the socialist economic construction of the 1980s.

Indeed the KPA's great achievements and brilliant exploits in the economic construction of the country are veritable epics filled with the kinds of brilliant feats that can only be performed by the people's army, a revolutionary army, which is struggling and advancing, united with the people, along the single road of loyalty, upholding the chuche revolutionary cause.

The people's army has attained great achievements and brilliant exploits by positively participating in socialist construction.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Party Central Committee, taught:

"The people's army soldiers are not only protecting and defending the party and the leader and reliably defending the fatherland with arms, but are also performing feats in socialist construction for the prosperity and development of the fatherland and for the happiness of its posterity by engaging in devoted labor."

The greatest of all the achievements and exploits which the people's army have attained by positively participating in socialist construction, is, among other things, that it has strengthened the might of the country, has rapidly advanced the revolution, has protected and defended the authority of the party, and has brightened its achievements.

The economy is the material foundation for strengthening the might of the country and advancing the revolution. Economic development can make the country prosper and can guarantee an affluent life for the people.

Large plants and enterprises, numerous lockgates and roads, and various other structures built by the people's army played, and are still playing, an important part in strengthening the foundation of a self-supporting national economy, in further developing the economy, and in upgrading the people's standard of living, thereby rapidly advancing the revolution. This, as a valuable treasure of the country and the people, will greatly contribute to accelerating the chuche revolutionary cause and will demonstrate its great vitality.

Loyalty to the party and the leader is an essential condition for maintaining the character of the people's army and fulfilling its mission. Loyalty to the party and the leader is displayed through practical struggle to defend the authority of the party and the leader and glorify their achievements. Only by defending the authority of the party and the leader and glorifying their achievements through the fulfillment of the party's orders and directions can our people's army maintain its character and accomplish its mission as the army of the party and as the army of the revolution.

Today, in our country, construction is organized and carried out under the leadership of the party. Accordingly, performing shining feats in socialist construction is the honorable task to demonstrate the might of the party, and is a noble work to defend the authority of the party and glorify its achievements. The people's army, by upholding the leadership of the party, has outstandingly accomplished the huge tasks assigned by the party in socialist construction. By so doing, it has even more fully demonstrated the ever-victorious might and greatness of our party to the world, while defending the authority of the party and further glorifying the party's achievements. This is the most precious achievement of the people's army won in the battle of economic construction, and there is nothing with which it can be replaced.

By participating in socialist construction, the people's army has further strengthened its might. This is another achievement of the people's army.

The combat capabilities of the army largely depend on the economic might of the country and its blood relationship with the people.

By making the country richer and strengthening the foundation of the self-reliant economy still more through active participation in socialist construction, the people's army has become able to further strengthen its own material and technological foundations.

While struggling shoulder to shoulder with the people in its active participation in socialist construction, the people's army has further enhanced its blood relationship with the people. In socialist construction, the people's army has sincerely helped the people with their work and accomplished difficult and complicated tasks with great sacrifice, and the people for their part have loved and actively supported the people's army as their kin. At the construction sites where great monumental structures were being built, at the rice transplanting sites of cooperative farms, and all other places where the people's army was working, the unity of the army and people was fully displayed. The unity of the army and people currently being displayed at the socialist construction sites will develop into the most intimate relationship between revolutionary comrades-in-arms who struggle in the same trenches, thus strengthening a thousand times the combat capabilities of the people's army.

Through active participation in socialist construction, the people's army gained a profound understanding of the correctness of the revolutionary cause of our party and its invincible might, and built up its love for the socialist fatherland, courage, boldness, indomitable will, and all other noble traits. By so doing, it has been more firmly prepared politically and ideologically and disciplined physically, thus further strengthening its combat capabilities.

While performing great feats in its participation in socialist construction, the people's army set examples of its fighting spirit in upholding and accomplishing the tasks given by the party.

What was important in displaying the fighting spirit of the people's army in socialist construction was the spirit of positiveness and unconditionality to accomplish the tasks given by the party, without fail and in timely fashion, by overcoming all difficulties.

For the revolutionary army which exists to consummate the cause of the party, nothing is more important than implementing the call of the party. The soldiers of the people's army, who in those difficult days of the war, fulfilled the strategic plans and orders of the comrade supreme commander by sacrificing their lives, now in socialist construction, have devoted themselves to solving the problems which the party sought to solve urgently, by accepting them as their supreme tasks in struggle. They fulfilled their quotas, not merely going by the standards, but by unconditionally meeting the date of completion set by the party, regarding it as a law.

Facing enormous tasks, they never complained about conditions and did not pay lip service in implementing the call of the party. Their resolve and practice

and their words and deeds were the same at all times. What was overflowing in the hearts of the people's army soldiers was the loyalty to implement the call of the party without fail over a thousand hills and rivers. With the burning conviction that they had no right to rest before accomplishing the task assigned by the party and with the attitude of soldiers attacking the enemy, our soldiers expedited construction projects day and night, devoting themselves to overcoming crises and difficulties, and paved the broad way of advance. This dedicated and sacrificial struggle was a manifestation of their iron will to fulfill without fail their pledges made before the party, and was an important factor which enabled them to brilliantly accomplish the tasks assigned by the party.

However gargantuan the task and however difficult the condition, they always took up the challenge with "Yes." They displayed a positive and unconditional spirit in practice. This is precisely the most precious example which our soldiers set in the battle of economic construction.

In the battle of socialist construction, our soldiers also displayed the unyielding fighting spirit of overcoming difficulties, and set the example of the innovative spirit of advancing ceaselessly and indefatigably.

The economic construction tasks undertaken by the people's army were all difficult and vast.

There were many difficulties and obstacles in carrying out those vast economic construction tasks. Some tasks were so difficult that one could falter and hesitate at every step, if his faith and fighting spirit were not strong.

However, our soldiers never faltered before difficulties. They knew no recess or break in the continuing battle of construction. They possessed the true martial spirit of sacrificing to defend the party, the leader, and the fatherland and winning victory by fighting to the bitter end. This spirit was a manifestation of the revolutionary spirit of Mt. Paektu, the noble spirit of the KPRA which crossed through the sea of blood in the anti-Japanese struggle, and is an embodiment of the fighting spirit of the heroic warriors of the fatherland liberation war who crossed over the burning rivers and waded through swamps.

With this spirit, our soldiers reclaimed swampland and built large plants. They built highways by removing hills and filling deep valleys and built the world-famous lockgate by blocking the 20-ri rough seas.

In socialist construction, with the peerless courage bestowed by the party, soldiers of the people's army also set examples of the fighting spirit of carrying out their work boldly and on a large scale.

At the economic construction sites, soldiers of the people's army vigorously pushed ahead with their tasks by planning boldly and carrying out operations on a large scale. They removed hundreds of thousands of hills at a stroke through bold operations. In blocking the rough sea, they hauled material weighing several hundred or thousand tons and assembled it on the spot, instead of assembling small components one by one. By so doing, they created

a heroic epic miracle, astonishing people worldwide, and accomplished the task given by the party without fail in a timely manner.

Accomplishing tasks in a lightning manner at the highest level of performance is the fundamental demand of the speed battle launched by our party.

In the battle of economic construction, our soldiers brilliantly applied their unique way of annihilating enemies in a lightning manner and advancing rapidly in decisive battle against the enemy.

By creating unprecedented high speed--including "the vinalon speed," which magnificently and splendidly built the large-scale vinalon plant in only one year; and "the West Sea lockgate speed," which built the world-famous lockgate at the highest quality of construction in only five years--our soldiers have outstandingly carried out all economic construction tasks assigned by our party.

In socialist construction battles, our soldiers have also displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude.

The revolutionary fighting spirit and tradition the people's army has displayed in its socialist construction battles are not only an embodiment of the ideology, will, and pluck of our party, but also the fighting spirit and tradition that the '80s demands. This also constitutes a model showing what attitude and stand we should adopt in upholding the party's plans and intent and what spirit and tradition we should have in implementing them.

When we work with the same fighting spirit and habit as displayed by soldiers of our people's army in their socialist construction battle sites, we can effect constant revolutionary upsurges in all sectors and units and thoroughly implement the party's economic construction plan.

Actively participating in socialist construction while reliably defending the safety of the country and the people is an important task facing the people's army today.

Soldiers of the people's army must keenly watch the ever-increasing war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the South Korean puppet clique, with high revolutionary vigilance; must vigorously conduct their combat and political training; must more firmly consolidate their battle positions; and must maintain complete combat readiness wherever and at whatever they work. At the same time, when and if the enemies dare to pounce, our soldiers must smash them with one stroke and firmly defend the party, the leader, the fatherland, and the people.

The people's army must always actively participate in socialist construction and perform greater labor exploits while firmly defending the security of the fatherland.

Last September the KPA Supreme Command transferred over 150,000 military troops to peaceful construction, keeping step with the all-people's advance movement to attain the 10 major prospective goals of socialist economic

construction ahead of schedule. This was a wise step to more firmly consolidate the material and technological foundations of socialism by attaining, ahead of schedule, the 10 major prospective goals of socialist economic construction set forth by the party and thus effecting new upsurges in the overall development of the national economy. It was a manifestation of the peace-loving stand that our party and the government of the Republic have consistently adhered to, and it was also an epochal step that has greatly contributed to alleviating tension in the country and strengthening peace and security.

Our soldiers, who have turned out on the forefront of socialist economic construction in response to the call of the party, must display their tempered strength and indomitable heroic spirit and ensure high speed as well as the highest quality in their sacred struggle for the prosperity and development of the country, so that they can build magnificent monumental edifices symbolic of the era of the workers party.

The determination of our soldiers to implement the magnificent blueprints of socialist construction illuminated by our party is very firm and resolute. Holding aloft the party slogan "Let Us Vigorously Accelerate the Great March of the Eighties in the Same Way We Built the West Sea Lockgate!" soldiers of the people's army must produce brilliant labor exploits in the construction of the Sunchon vinalon complex, the Sariwon Potassium Fertilizer Plant, the Kumgangsan power plant, and the vast tideland reclamation and salt farm construction projects, so that they can brilliantly realize the grand ideas of the party and the leader and further strengthen the might of the country.

THE ISSUE OF MAN IN THE CHUCHE PHILOSOPHY

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 11, November 1986 pp 28-33

[Article by Yi song-chun]

[Text] Today we are faced with the weighty and honorable task of arming ourselves more firmly with the chuche ideology and vigorously accelerating the cause of converting the whole society to the chuche ideology. In arming ourselves solidly with the chuche ideology and thinking and behaving according to its requirements, it is of great significance to have a correct understanding of the importance of the issue of man in the chuche ideology, as well as the substance of the issue.

Since time immemorial, naturally philosophers have dealt the issue of man with profound attention. This is because the issue involves man himself who does his own philosophical thinking and because philosophy itself is a science whose mission is to settle the question of man's fate.

In the past, due to the diversity of people's social and class-oriented demands and the differences in theoretical premises, the issue of man was dealt with in divergent ways. For this reason, in the past, the discussion of this issue was centered neither on the place it occupies in the world outlook nor on its substance. It is the immortal chuche philosophy that has brilliantly accomplished the historic task of accurately defining the question of what place the issue of man occupies in philosophy and finding a correct answer to it. On the basis of a comprehensive analysis of preceding philosophies' views on the issue of man, the chuche philosophy has provided a new scientific solution to the issue from a chuche-oriented point of view and stand. The accurate elucidation of the issue of man--this is one of the important factors which demonstrate the uniqueness and greatness of the chuche philosophy.

It is characteristic of the chuche philosophy that the issue of man, above all, occupies a niche in its philosophical world view.

What place the issue of man is given in the philosophical world view is an important matter of principle in formulating and systematizing all philosophical questions. All the substance of a philosophy, its world view,

and its mission depend on the place the issue of man occupies. The chuche philosophy evolves its world outlook with the issue of man at the center.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, has pointed out:

"By freshly clarifying the intrinsic attributes of man and the place he occupies in the world, the chuche ideology has established a new world view with man at its center." (Book, "On the Chuche Ideology," p 12)

The chuche-oriented philosophical world view elucidated man's intrinsic characteristics and his place and role in the world and provided an answer to the issue of man, and on this basis, provides a world view with man at its center and a point of view and stand which places man at the center in dealing with the world.

In dealing with philosophical world views, erstwhile philosophies discussed questions, such as what are the things that make up the world, and how do they act and change world, is the truth is cognizable, and the issue of man did not have its own place in philosophical world views. In the past, philosophies dealt with the issue of man mainly in examining their sociohistorical views and, in many cases, surveyed only the psychological, moral, or ethical aspect of man, instead of studying him as a whole. Those old philosophies which did deal with the issue of man as the main subject of inquiry were nothing more than philosophies of life which, separating man from the world, only dealt with human problems detached from the world, so they failed to provide a philosophical world view which regards the issue of man as basic.

That the issue of man occupies a basic place in the chuche philosophy is related to the fact that man is at the center of this philosophy.

Above all, being a man-centered philosophy which places man at the center of philosophical inquiries, the chuche philosophy holds the issue of man as basic.

Placing man at the center of philosophical inquiry does not mean discussing human issues totally outside the context of the world as the philosophy of life does, nor does it mean holding the view, as does the reactionary "anthropocentric philosophy," that the world revolves around man, but it means relying on the philosophical methodology of raising and settling all philosophical issues in relation to man. In other words, placing man at the center of philosophical examination means relying on the methodology of viewing the world from the point of view of man's desire to conquer and remake nature and dealing with change and development in the world on the basis of human activity.

In order for philosophy to evolve a world view on the basis of this kind of man-centered methodology, it must begin by elucidating man's intrinsic characteristics, as well as his place and role in the world. To do so, it is

necessary to elucidate the issue of man by making it a starting point for and the basis of philosophy.

The chuche philosophy has elevated the issue of man to its height as the basis of philosophy precisely by establishing the methodology of interpreting the world and dealing with its changes and development with man at the center of philosophical study.

Another reason the chuche philosophy regards the issue of man as basic is that it is a man-centered philosophy which holds it as its duty to give an answer to the question of man's destiny.

That philosophy provides an answer to the question of man's destiny means that it does not simply deal with the question of man's destiny but provides a scientific and revolutionary world outlook which illuminates the right way to chart man's destiny.

The question of man's destiny being a matter of vital concern to him, all philosophies since time immemorial have dealt with the issue one way or another. Nevertheless past philosophies failed to set it forth as their basic mission to illuminate the basic way for charting man's destiny and put in the front the task of elucidating the origin of the world and the way the world moves. As a result, they regarded the question of relations between matter and cognition as a basic philosophical problem and formulated their views on matter and cognition as a basic starting point. Consequently, in discussing the question of man's destiny, old philosophies subordinated it to an inquiry into the origin and movement of the world.

The idealists preached the mystical doctrine that the destiny of the world and man is controlled by some supernatural "power," whereas the metaphysicians came up with the fatalistic view that everything in the world is fixed and unchangeable and man has no alternative but to follow his predetermined fate. The school of materialism preceding the working class philosophy did oppose idealism but stayed pat with its metaphysical view that man's fate is predetermined and immutable, being subject to the inevitability of nature.

The mystical and fatalistic views on man's destiny came to be negated by dialectical materialism which is aimed at remaking the world in the revolutionary way.

The chuche philosophy, while holding fast to the position of dialectical materialism, has put it in the front as its basic mission to elucidate the fundamental way for charting man's destiny.

Man charts his own destiny. Therefore, in elucidating the basic way for charting man's destiny, it is necessary to begin by showing that man is the master of his own destiny and that he is capable of charting his own destiny. To do this, it is necessary to illuminate the intrinsic characteristics of man and his place and role in the world. A philosophy whose basic mission is to illuminate the basic way to chart man's destiny must by nature regard the issue of man as basic and begin by elucidating the issue.

To provide an answer to the question of man's destiny, the chuche philosophy has raised the question of his place and role in the world as a basic philosophical issue. The chuche philosophy, regarding the philosophical principle built on the basis of the elucidation of man's intrinsic characteristics as its cardinal principle, has dealt with all philosophical problems according to this principle.

In this way, for the first time in history, the chuche philosophy has made the issue of man basic to the philosophical world outlook. This marks an epoch-making event in which the chuche philosophy has paved the way for bringing about a radical change in the development of man's philosophical world outlook and establishing a most scientific and revolutionary man-centered world view.

The next characteristic of the issue of man in the chuche philosophy is that the issue has been raised and settled in relation to the world in conformity with the requirements for charting man's destiny.

What substance a philosophy gives to the issue of man and how it raises and resolves the issue is an important problem bearing on philosophy's overall content, system, and mission.

By examining the issue of man according to the requirements for charting man's destiny, the chuche philosophy first raised and clarified the question of man's place and role in the world.

The question of man's place and role in the world is a major problem philosophy has got to resolve ahead of other issues.

The chuche philosophy raised the issue of man not merely to discuss questions such as: What is man? and What is life? but to examine it in the context of the world outlook, in order to elucidate the right way to chart man's destiny.

The question of man's place and role in the world is not a problem which concerns man and man alone but a problem of the relationship between him and the world. Basic to the relationship between man and the world is the question of what relative place man and the world occupy between them and what role each plays. When expressed with emphasis placed on man, it is the question of his place and role in the world. This question is not the question of man as viewed from the relationship between matter and cognition but a question seen from the point of view of man as the direct antithesis of the world. The question of matter and cognition is a question viewed by dividing man into mind and body and contrasting them. But, in reality, as a material being possessing mind and senses, man keeps on conquering and remaking nature while existing as its direct antithesis. Therefore, in order for philosophy to illuminate the way to chart man's destiny in conformity with its mission, it must examine all problems in the context of the relationship between man and nature. Man's destiny is charted by controlling and remaking nature. Accordingly, when the issue of man is raised in conformity with the requirements for charting man's destiny, the issue becomes the question of man's place and role in the world.

The chuche philosophy has not only raised the issue of man as a question of his place and role in the world but also elucidated the truth that man is the master in every respect and determines everything, thereby giving the most accurate solution to the issue.

All other living things maintain their existence by subordinating and adapting themselves to the objective world, whereas man alone exists and develops by perceiving and changing the world with definite goals in mind and by making it serve him. Man is the only being that consciously pits himself against the objective world and works on it on his own initiative to remake it so that it may be more useful and beneficial to him. That is why man becomes the only dominator and remaker of the world. To say that man is the only dominator and remaker of the world means that he is the master in every respect and determines everything.

With it elucidated by the chuche philosophy that man is the master in every respect and determines everything, a scientific answer to the question of man's place and role in the world has been provided and the foundations of a man-centered philosophy laid.

Also by surveying the issue of man in the context of his relationship with world in conformity with the requirements for charting man's destiny, the chuche philosophy has elucidated man's intrinsic characteristics in a most scientific way.

The question of man's intrinsic attributes is a question in which man's philosophical mind has shown great interest since time immemorial. Inasmuch as people's lives are divergent and their activities are complex, they have numerous attributes. Accordingly, it is not so easy to clarify what man's essential attributes are.

In the past, the question of man's inherent nature was raised and studied from various angles, but all these studies had it in common that they attempted to resolve the question on the basis of the principles of the relationship between matter and cognition. Thus philosophies in the past inquired into the question of man's intrinsic character and nature from the point of view of whether man is a product of material development or a product of sense or mind. They viewed man either as an embodiment of a supernatural spiritual being, an embodiment of the subjective self, or as something similar to a machine or a general living organism. They also found man's intrinsic nature either in something mental like reason and will or in something instinctive like the drive for self-preservation and egoism. These kinds of views are reactionary and unscientific views which either erroneously define man's isolated, secondary attributes as his intrinsic nature and character or falsely represent man's attributes not peculiar to him as his intrinsic nature.

For the first time in history, the question of man's intrinsic nature has been elucidated by dialectic materialism on a scientific basis. The philosophy of dialectic materialism defined man's intrinsic nature as the totality of his social relations and attached a decisive significance to material production

and social relations in man's activities. This marked a gigantic step forward in the philosophical inquiry into man.

On the basis of its dialectical materialistic view of man's intrinsic nature, the chuche philosophy has newly elucidated the intrinsic nature of man as the dominator and remaker of nature and society in an all-around way. Man is not a simple material or spiritual being but a material being with consciousness, not a passive being shackled by nature and society but a social being who forms social relations with one another and lives dominating and remaking the world around him. Precisely by reflecting this fact, the chuche philosophy has uniquely defined man as a social being possessing the independent spirit and creativeness.

On the basis of this view, the intrinsic nature of man as the dominator and remaker of the world has been elucidated most comprehensively and accurately and a perfect philosophical view of man firmly established. With the clarification of man's intrinsic nature by the chuche philosophy, for the first time man has come to understand his own true inherent nature which he has not known since he appeared on the earth, and has been able to move on, charting his life to suit his intrinsic nature.

With the issue of man investigated in the context of his relations with the world in conformity with the requirement for charting his own destiny, the chuche philosophy has come to raise and tackle this issue as the question of the value of man as a social being who is the dominator and remolder of the world.

The question of man's value is a question which must be settled ahead of other questions in order to clarify the meaning of life and determine its destination. Only when he has the right view on the value of life, can man live a meaningful life and preserve his dignity.

However, most philosophies in the past did not pay attention to the question of man's value, and even when some philosophers did discuss the question, they viewed man as an individual detached from the world and, in accordance with the principle on the relationship between matter and mind, regarded people capable of satisfactorily fulfilling their individual mental and material needs as valuable persons.

On the contrary, the chuche philosophy has raised the question of human life as a question of the life of man as a social being who dominates and remakes nature and charts his own destiny. In order for man to dominate and remake nature and chart his own destiny, he must devotedly work for the interest of his society and collective with the spirit of social, political independence, instead of seeking to gratify his personal desires. Therefore, the question of man's value should not be raised and tackled as a matter which simply concerns either the life of man as an individual completely detached from society or his individual happiness but as a question involving the life of man as a social being who is the dominator and remaker of the world.

On the basis of the elucidation of man's intrinsic nature, the chuche philosophy provides a most scientific explanation of what the most valuable life is for man. For man, independence is life itself, specifically sociopolitical life. Only when one has sociopolitical life, can he live a life worthy of a human being. One can have social, political life only when he engages in political activity as member of a political organization and devotedly struggle for the sake of the society and collective. One who, having a social, political life, struggles giving his all for the sake of the society and collective, is said to be leading a life truly worthy of man.

By raising and solving the issue of man in the context of his relationship with the world in this manner in conformity with man's requirements for charting his destiny, the chuche philosophy has provided all-around answers to all substantive questions related to the issue of man, such as man's place and role in the world, man's essential attributes, and the value of man. As a result, for the first time in the development of man's thinking, the issue of man has been systematized with the kind of substance which can truly contribute to charting man's destiny.

With the correct elucidation of the issue of man, the chuche philosophy has elevated man's dignity and value to their highest level.

In philosophy, how to view man's dignity and value is not only an important issue bearing on the questions of man's essential character and his place and role in the world but also serves as a touchstone for testing whether a particular philosophy is progressive or conservative, revolutionary or reactionary, in nature. In the past, reactionary philosophies without exception distorted or denied man's dignity and value. The philosophies of the reactionary exploiting class debased man's dignity by defining man as an enervate being subordinated to the supernatural power or as a being driven by biological and animal instincts, and recognized only the dignity and value of a handful of exploiting class. This view has played a reactionary role by trying to justify the exploitative system and the exploiting class' domination as something in accord with man's "inherent nature," and by preventing the working masses from waging a revolutionary struggle to achieve independence.

Progressive and revolutionary philosophies recognized man's ability to conquer nature and develop society and went further and acknowledged the value of the working masses as creators of material wealth and maintained that man was more valuable than anything else. Nevertheless they failed to elevate man's dignity and value onto their highest grounds.

For the first time in history, the chuche philosophy has newly elucidated man's essential character and his place and role as conqueror of nature and remaker of society, thereby elevating man's dignity and value onto their highest grounds.

Of the numerous attributes of material beings, nothing is more developed, powerful, and valuable than man's social attributes, such as his independent spirit, creativeness, and self-consciousness. Man becomes the most powerful

and precious being, the most dignified and valuable being, by virtue of his independent spirit, creativeness, and self-consciousness.

No status in the world is higher than a status as the conqueror and master in every respect, and no role and power are greater than the role as a creator and the power to determine everything. Man becomes the most dignified and valuable being in the world precisely because he is the master and remaker of the world.

The chuche philosophy, which has elevated man's dignity and value to their highest level, powerfully galvanizes people into struggle to add luster to man's dignity and value. The view on man's intrinsic nature, the view on man's high value, and the principle on man's place and role in the world all powerfully inspire people to wage a revolutionary struggle aimed at completely realizing man's independence and attaining a truly independent and creative life and to fulfill their responsibility and role as masters in this struggle. Herein lies the creative and revolutionary characteristic of the way the chuche philosophy has solved the issue of man.

That the chuche philosophy, viewing the issue of man as a basic question, has provided the most scientific and revolutionary answer to it, represents a singular achievement in the development of man's history of philosophy.

That the chuche philosophy has provided a new elucidation to the importance and substance of the issue of man is of great significance in that it has not only brought about a radical change in the philosophical understanding of the issue of man but also has caused a revolutionary change in the overall substance of philosophy.

By clarifying man's intrinsic attributes and his place and role in the world, the chuche philosophy for the first time in history has established a philosophical world view with man at the center. On the basis of the view that man is a social being possessing the independent spirit, creativeness, and self-consciousness, and in accordance with the principle that man is the master in every respect and he determines everything, there has been established a world view as seen from its relation to man, as well as a man-centered world view.

As a consequence, man's philosophical world view has shifted from one of illuminating the nature of the world and the laws of its movement to that of clarifying the inevitability of the world's being dominated and developed by man. Further, in place of the point of view and stand of investigating the world with matter and cognition at the center, there has been firmly established the point of view and stand of dealing with the world and its changes and development on the basis of man's interest and activity.

Again on the basis of man's intrinsic characteristics and his place and role in the world, the chuche philosophy has established a new view of social history which clarifies the inevitability of sociohistorical movements led by the working masses. As a result, man's view of social history has shifted from one centered around either matter or mind to a chuche-oriented historical view having as its substance the principle that the masses of people are

masters of history, that socio-historic movements are their independent and creative movements, and that independent ideological consciousness plays a decisive role in revolutionary struggle.

By elucidating the issue of man and clarifying a new view on the high value of life, the chuche philosophy has established the scientific and revolutionary principle on the view of life and made the outlook for life as one of the important components of the chuche-oriented world view. On the basis of the view that the independent and creative life of people who have the spirit of social and political independence is the most valuable life, there has been established the outlook for life which people must possess to conquer and remake nature and chart their own destiny. As the outlook for life which the dominator and remaker of nature must possess, this view of life constitutes an integral part of the chuche philosophy whose mission is to elucidate the way for charting man's destiny.

With the unique clarification by the chuche philosophy of the importance of the issue of man in the philosophical world view and its content, the people--the popular masses--have come into possession of a powerful ideothoretical weapon which enables them to remake nature and society and chart their own destiny independently, creatively, and consciously, and philosophical questions confronting our age in which the masses of people have emerged as masters of their own destiny have been brilliantly solved.

By embracing the most scientific and revolutionary man-centered world view, our people today have become able to move on and energetically expedite the revolution and construction holding in their hand a powerful weapon for remaking and transforming nature and society and charting their own destiny.

We must study and understand in depth the chuche philosophy--which gives the most accurate solution to the issue of man and which presents a scientific and revolutionary man-centered world view--and vigorously accelerate the tasks to remake nature, society, and man in conformity with the requirements of the chuche philosophy, in order to hasten the ultimate victory of our revolution still more.

INDOCTRINATION IN THE REVOLUTIONARY TRADITION IS AN IMPORTANT TASK IN THE PARTY'S IDEOLOGICAL WORK

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 11, Nov 1986 pp 34-39

[Article by Yang Kyong-pok]

(Text) In his immortal monumental classic work "The Historical Experience in Building the WPK," the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung gave programmatic instructions to step up indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition.

What place indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition occupies in the revolutionary working-class party's ideological work and how the party conducts it is an important matter bearing on the future of the revolution.

Indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition is ideological indoctrination work designed to arm the people with our party's shining revolutionary tradition--which was formed, developed, and enriched through a protracted revolutionary struggle since the beginning of the revolution till now--with a view to making them carry on the revolutionary cause of the working class from generation to generation. Only by stepping up indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition among party members and workers, is it possible to get them fully prepared as communist revolutionaries and to carry on the revolution from generation to generation until consummation. If indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition were to be neglected or conducted poorly, the people would forget the historical roots of the party, the origin of the revolution, and see their revolutionary spirit paralyzed; as a result, they would become ideologically different persons, unable to carry on the revolution until consummation.

As the revolution intensifies, the working class party must constantly pay profound attention to stepping up indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition so that all party members and workers can become fully prepared as true communist revolutionaries.

Indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition is an important permanent duty the revolutionary party of the working class must firmly attend to in party ideological work.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, has pointed out:

"Indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition is one of the basic tasks which our party must continue to grip tightly in order to defend itself and the revolution."

It is our party's basic duty to struggle for the consummation of the chuche cause, and it is the basic objective of party work to firmly establish the unitary party ideology system among party members and workers, attain their revolutionization and working classification, and arouse the revolutionary zeal and creative positiveness of broad circles of people and thus accelerate the remodeling of the whole society after the chuche ideology. The entire substance of party ideological work is dedicated to the fulfillment of this basic duty.

To indoctrinate party members and workers in our party's shining revolutionary tradition is an essential requirement for carrying on the chuche revolutionary cause until consummation and constitutes a secure guarantee for making the people engaged in the fulfillment of this cause into chuche-type communist revolutionaries.

Indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition is an essential requirement, above all, for carrying on the chuche revolutionary cause from generation to generation until consummation.

In carrying the chuche revolutionary cause through to consummation, it is necessary to firmly arm all party members and workers with our party's revolutionary tradition and make them unwaveringly continue to fight with the revolutionary spirit.

Our party's shining revolutionary tradition is the historical basis of the party and the revolution and the firm foundation for completing the chuche revolutionary cause. The glorious revolutionary tradition fully embodies our party's revolutionary thought, the chuche ideology, and epitomizes the valuable revolutionary achievements and experience which it has gained and accumulated throughout the entire period of our revolution. Our party's revolutionary tradition is our party's cornerstone, its basic guide, which securely guarantees the continuity and consistency of our revolution, and it is the driving force powerfully propelling the revolution forward. The chuche revolutionary cause can triumphantly march forward and be successfully completed only through the process of staunchly holding fast to the party's revolutionary tradition and carrying on and developing it.

The need to step up indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition is related particularly to the fact that the new generation has emerged as the main force of the revolution. The objectives of our revolution remain unchanged today, but the old generation has been replaced by the new generation which has never gone through the trials of revolution as the main force of the revolution. Under the circumstances, if indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition is not carried out by firmly grasping it as an important part of party

ideological work, it will be impossible to carry on the revolution from generation to generation and bring the chuche revolutionary cause to completion. Only by firmly grasping indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition as an important part of party ideological work and energetically conducting it among party members and workers, is it possible to add luster to the thought, leadership, and immortal achievements of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il—who is striving to complete the chuche revolutionary cause pioneered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, succeeding it from him without a break—and to staunchly preserve the bloodline of the chuche under whatever circumstances, and to bring the cause of the Korean revolution to ultimate consummation.

Indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition is also a powerful means of turning all party members and workers into chuche-type communist revolutionaries.

Our party's glorious revolutionary tradition is not only the historical foundation of the party and the revolution but also a precious revolutionary means for converting people into revolutionaries and communists.

To convert people into revolutionaries and communists, it is necessary to arm them with the guiding thought, theory, guiding method of the revolution and raise them as indomitable revolutionary warriors having a strong will.

Our party's revolutionary tradition contains all ideological/spiritual resources necessary to raise party members and workers as revolutionaries infinitely loyal to the revolution and provides vivid examples of the noble features chuche-type revolutionaries must have. Accordingly, when indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition is stepped up, party members and workers can firmly arm themselves with the thought, theory, and method embodied in it and establish the chuche-oriented world view and the revolutionary leadership view.

Indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition makes it possible, in particular, to accelerate the process of revolutionization and working class transformation of party members and workers and establishes a wholesome revolutionary ethos in the whole society. Today the internal and external situations surrounding our revolution are complex, with the imperialists stepping up ideological and cultural infiltration. Under these circumstances, only by firmly grasping indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition as an important task of party ideological work, is it possible to firmly prepare party members and workers as chuche-type communist revolutionaries who, continuing to hold aloft the Red banner of revolution first raised in the dense forest of Mt Paektu, unfalteringly carry on the chuche cause from generation to generation under whatever storm and doggedly fight on along the one road of the chuche cause.

Indoctrination of the revolutionary tradition is also an important guarantee for successfully accomplishing the huge revolutionary tasks facing us today.

Vast indeed are our current tasks for socialist, communist construction. Recently, the great leader once again set a goal for satisfactorily solving

the problem of food, clothing, and shelter in socialist construction and set forth a grand program for economic construction. We must brilliantly implement the party's plans and intentions to rapidly develop the national economy as a whole, including industry, agriculture, and fisheries, to hasten major construction projects, and to radically improve the people's living standard.

We must carry out these huge tasks at a time when the U.S imperialists and their lackeys are intensifying their new war provocation maneuvers. An important question arising in crushing the U.S. imperialists' aggressive war provocation maneuvers at each step and successfully accomplishing our revolutionary tasks is how to step up indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition among party members and workers.

Embodied in our party's revolutionary tradition which has been developed and enriched in the most protracted revolutionary struggle for self-reliance, independence, and Socialism and Communism, is the unique revolutionary spirit of the Korean communists who, following the leadership of the great leader, have won one victory after another in the revolution by overcoming unprecedented obstacles and trials. Only by stepping up indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition, is it possible for all cadres, party members, and workers to staunchly fight on for socialist construction with the revolutionary spirit of Mt Paektu, the spirit of Chollima, and accomplish the herculean tasks before us by their own efforts. It was no accident at all that in our country, gallant KPA soldiers and construction workers have completed in only five years such a awesome nature-remaking project as the West Sea Lockgate. The KPA soldiers and construction workers have produced such astounding miracles and exploits like that by highly displaying burning loyalty to the party and leader, an indomitable fighting spirit, and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, as did the heroic warriors of the Fatherland Liberation War and the anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs.

If functionaries, party members, and workers work with the same revolutionary spirit and combativeness with which the anti-Japanese guerrillas finally defeated the enemy at the end of 20 years of fighting by surviving on wild roots and solving all problems by themselves within the enemy's encirclements, they will be able to solve the problems of normalizing production at a high level and further improving the people's living standard. Only by doing so, will it be possible to push the revolution and construction at a faster speed and brilliantly implement sooner the grand party plan for turning our country into a world-level economic power by displaying the traditional revolutionary spirit and fighting trait of our party and people--which have been nurtured over the past 60 years under the banner of self-reliance--and by following our own peculiar work style. .

As you see, indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition is an ideological work designed to preserve our party's chuche lineage and keep our revolution alive, and an education work to carry on the chuche revolutionary cause from generation to generation until consummation under party leadership--an important ideological work of strategic importance which our party must keep a firm grip on.

We must put indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition in the fore as an important task in the party's ideological work and more vigorously intensify it to suit developing reality.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught:

"We must step up the indoctrination of party members and workers in the revolutionary tradition to arm them firmly with our party's revolutionary tradition and to thoroughly follow it in their work and daily life." (Book "The Historic Experience in Building the WPK," p 48)

To carry on the chuche revolutionary cause from generation to generation until consummation, we must continue to energetically carry out indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition which has been founded and enriched by the great leader and, at the same time, step up indoctrination in the substance of the revolutionary tradition which the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has inherited and developed.

It is of primary importance in stepping up indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition to let people correctly understand the formation of the revolutionary tradition and the inevitability of its succession and development.

In defending the party and the revolution and carrying on the revolutionary cause from generation to generation until completion, it is of great importance to have a correct understanding of how the revolutionary tradition of the working class party was formed and how it has been carried on and developed.

Only when people correctly understand the genesis of the revolutionary tradition and the inevitability of its continuation and development, can they have the right attitude toward the leader's revolutionary exploits, ensure the purity of the revolutionary tradition, and firmly carry on the bloodline of the party and the revolution.

By the inevitability of the formation of the revolutionary tradition and its succession and development we mean that the revolutionary tradition is formed by the leader and it is inherited and developed by his successor in the entire historic course of the revolutionary struggle. The revolutionary tradition of the working class party is formed in the course of revolutionary struggle pioneered and led by the leader, and it is ceaselessly developed and enriched as the revolutionary struggle triumphantly moves forward.

The leader of the working class sets forth the guiding thought and scientific strategy and tactics for the revolution and leads the revolutionary struggle to victory. The revolutionary cause pioneered by the leader is inherited and developed by his successor. The leader's successor sets forth principles and methods for solving new problems arising in the course of carrying on the bloodline of the revolution and goes on compiling new revolutionary achievements and experiences.

Our party's revolutionary tradition was founded by the great leader in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and has been enriched in the course of realizing the revolutionary cause in various stages of revolution since liberation.

Our party's revolutionary tradition, founded by the great leader, is being enriched in substance, inherited, and developed by the energetic efforts of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, who is leading the chuche revolutionary cause while implementing the leader's revolutionary thought without deflection. The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il regards it as a starting point in all activities to carry on the revolutionary tradition.

All the thoughts and theories founded by the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il--such as the thought and theory of converting the whole society to the chuche ideology, the thought and theory of the speed battle, and the thought and method of establishing the anti-Japanese guerrilla work method--and his achievements and experience in the struggle to implement these thoughts and theories, epitomize the inheritance, development, and enrichment of the revolutionary tradition formed by the leader.

That the revolutionary tradition was formed by the leader and is being carried on and developed by him and his heir throughout the entire historical course of revolutionary struggle bespeaks the legitimacy of the formation and development of revolution.

We must see to it that party members and workers have a clear understanding of the inevitability of the formation and development of the revolutionary tradition as a matter of principle and staunchly defend and brilliantly carry on and develop our party's glorious revolutionary tradition developed in the entire course of efforts to consummate the chuche revolutionary cause.

In conducting indoctrination in the revolutionary struggle, it is also important to arm party members and workers with the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition.

The anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition created by the great leader while leading the fatherland restoration cause to victory is the lasting foundation of our revolution and a priceless revolutionary asset. Embodied in the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition are the chuche ideology system, which is the inexhaustible ideological motive force which powerfully propels the chuche revolutionary cause; the communist revolutionary spirit; the valuable revolutionary achievements and rich fighting experience which serve as a model for consummation of the Korean revolution; the revolutionary work method; and the people-minded work style. The anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, which embodies the respected and beloved leader's great revolutionary thought, his immortal revolutionary achievements, his outstanding leadership trait, and his noble communist morality, has a lasting vitality and demonstrates its mighty power as time goes by and as the revolution intensifies.

We must step up the indoctrination of the party members and workers in the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition. By doing so, we can make them forever revere the respected and beloved leader with loyalty, cherishing in their

hearts the great leadership features of the leader who led the arduous anti-Japanese revolution to victory. Also by doing so, we can prepare party members and workers as genuine revolutionaries, chuche-type revolutionaries, who will fight on revering the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il as the center for unity, the center for leadership, the same way the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters did.

Therefore, we must continue to strenuously push the indoctrination of party members and workers in the substance of the revolutionary tradition created in the course of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The next important thing in conducting indoctrination work on the revolutionary tradition is to broaden the work with the substance of the revolution which has been developed and enriched by our party.

Broadening indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition means indoctrinating party members and workers not only in the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition but also in the revolutionary achievements and fighting experience the great leader and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il compiled and the revolutionary work method and the people-minded work style they created in the process of inheriting and further developing the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition in the period of building a new fatherland after liberation and in the postwar rehabilitation and reconstruction period.

We must conduct indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition extensively by including in the contents of indoctrination, the revolutionary achievements and fighting experiences amassed by the great leader and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il since liberation. In this connection, while continuing to push propaganda on the great leader's achievements since liberation, we must place particular emphasis on educating party members and workers in the valuable revolutionary achievements made by the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in brilliantly inheriting and developing the leader's achievements.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, triumphantly leading the party-building cause to victory, has strengthened and developed our party into a mighty chuche-type revolutionary party capable of carrying on the chuche revolutionary cause from generation to generation until consummation and has developed and enriched the treasure house of the chuche ideology through his outstanding ideological activity.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, also by vigorously leading the three revolutions, has brought about a new turnaround in in the efforts to attain the historic cause of converting the whole society to the chuche ideology and has worked many miracles in economic and cultural construction which have astounded the whole world. Under his sagacious leadership, a turnaround has been brought about in remaking nature, society, and man in conformity with the requirements of the chuche ideology, and numerous monumental edifices have been erected everywhere in the country.

In addition, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has compiled brilliant exploits in preparing a powerful defense capability and in the work to expedite the independent reunification of our fatherland and the attainment of an independent world.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, who is in fact waging a ceaseless, energetic struggle to translate the great leader's great ideas into brilliant reality, has led our people to victory and has opened up a golden age for our people in all areas of the revolution and construction, thereby developing and enriching in an all-round way the ideotheoretical treasures of our party's revolutionary tradition and its achievements and experience in the revolutionary struggle.

We must intensify indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition still more, riveting attention on making party members and workers deeply understand the revolutionary achievements of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

How to improve the method of indoctrination arises as an important problem in conducting indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition extensively and intensively.

As the results of one's action depend on what method he employs and how he acts, so success of indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition depends on whether it is carried out by the right method or not. Therefore, to achieve success in indoctrination work in the revolutionary tradition, we must constantly improve indoctrination methods to suit the demands of developing reality.

What is important in improving the method of indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition today is to combine theoretical presentation with vivid factual materials.

The main purpose of indoctrinating in the revolutionary tradition is to make people fully understand the greatness of the respected and beloved leader and the dear comrade leader so that everyone may have a firm revolutionary leadership view, loyally support our party, and strive to bring the chuche cause to consummation. We must organize indoctrination work in the revolutionary tradition with attention riveted on making people fully understand the greatness of the thoughts of the respected and beloved leader and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, the greatness of their leadership, and the greatness of their achievements, by means of theoretical presentation and by the use of data. In conducting the indoctrination of the revolutionary tradition, we must give priority to a theoretical summation of our party's revolutionary tradition, and begin with the principles of the chuche ideology and use the method of backing up theoretical presentation with factual materials.

In improving indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition, it is also important to conduct indoctrination by closely linking it to practical activities in a manner suitable to the peculiarities of those under instruction.

Conducting indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition by closely linking it to practical activities in a manner suitable to the peculiarities of those receiving indoctrination, means adapting indoctrination to the different organizational and social backgrounds of people receiving it and to their levels of education and conducting it by linking it to their ideological life and revolutionary practice.

Only by conducting indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition in close connection with practical activities of those receiving instruction, in a manner adapted to their peculiarities, can party members and workers really turn this tradition into food for their ideological and practical struggle and, by emulating it, attain progress in ideological life, and effect innovations in accomplishing revolutionary tasks.

By conducting indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition not by uniform methods but by linking it to practical activities to suit the individual differences of people receiving indoctrination, we can really make the revolutionary tradition a model for people to follow in their ideological life and practical activities.

In improving the methods of indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition, it is also important to substantively carry out indoctrination, utilizing revolutionary war battle sites, historical sites of the revolution, museums of the revolution, and exhibition halls for artifacts of the revolution as bases of operation.

Battle sites, historical sites, museums, and exhibition halls for artifacts of the revolution are schools and bases of operation for indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition. By keeping the battle sites of the revolution, the historical sites of the revolution, and the exhibition halls for artifacts of the revolution in good shape and by showing people more vivid historical facts and historical artifacts embodying our glorious history of the revolution, we can make party members and workers realize the greatness of the respected and beloved leader and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in a more realistic way.

We must thoroughly observe the principles of keeping the battle sites of the revolution, historical sites of the revolution, and the exhibition halls for artifacts of the revolution in good repair, carry out field trips and observation trips to them in a planned, organized manner, and continue to raise the level of indoctrination through these historical facilities.

In improving the methods of indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition, it is also important to conduct indoctrination in an effective manner by using various forms and methods.

Party organizations must step up indoctrination in the great revolutionary achievements of the respected and beloved leader and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il and the greatness of their leadership by using films and literature, and extensively conduct indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition in a planned manner with the help of people associated with the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and those who met the great leader during this struggle. In addition, they must also conduct indoctrination in the

revolutionary tradition more aggressively by mobilizing means of propaganda and agitation, such as the newspapers, broadcasts, publications, literature, and art works, and establish a social atmosphere in which everyone strives to emulate the revolutionary tradition.

The elimination of formalism is also important in improving indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition.

Inasmuch as indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition deals with people, if we were to fall into formalism, the consequences would be grave and it would be impossible to arm people firmly with our party's revolutionary tradition, nor to brilliantly emulate it in our tasks and daily life.

We must do away with the phenomenon of giving weight to formalities or perfunctorily trying to fill the quota for a number of sessions for indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition and conduct it constantly and purposively.

For party organizations to step up organizational and guidance work for indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition is an important requirement for success in indoctrination work.

As is the case with all other tasks, in indoctrination work in the revolutionary tradition, only when party organizations correctly organize and lead the work, is it possible to achieve a great result.

Party organizations at all levels must make indoctrination work in the revolutionary tradition their committee's responsibility and tackle it in an organized manner, leading the way with a firm hand.

To brilliantly carry on and develop the glorious revolutionary tradition is indeed a formidable and a responsible task that we must tackle in strengthening and developing our party as a chuche-type party forever and in carrying on the chuche cause from generation to generation until consummation.

By conducting indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition among party members and workers intensively as well as extensively to suit the requirements of the developing revolution, we must make them carry on and develop our party's glorious revolutionary tradition and vigorously accelerate the march of the '80s in all fronts of socialist construction, just as they did in building the West Sea Lockgate.

13311
CSO: 4109/030

THE MASS MOVEMENT THAT VIGOROUSLY ACCELERATED THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW FATHERLAND--ON THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BEGINNING OF THE MOVEMENT FOR AN ALL-OUT MOBILIZATION OF THE NATION-FOUNDING SPIRIT

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 11, November 1986 pp 40-45

[Article by Ko Song-paeck]

[Text] Forty years have passed since the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song proposed and wisely organized and led the movement for an all-out mobilization of the nation-founding spirit [MMNFS] in the early days of founding a new fatherland.

This movement, which was launched in the thick of the struggle to create a new system, a new life, in the liberated fatherland, was a patriotic movement which formed a new chapter in the history of building a democratic Korea by arming all our people with fervent patriotism and a genuine nation-founding thought. The movement, together with the emulation drive for increased production and the movement to eliminate illiteracy which were launched after liberation, further fed the flames of mass movements nationwide and spurred an extensive struggle to liquidate the vestiges of the old society and to make the working people independent in the ideological technical and cultural domains. It was an immortal exploit of our party in leading the revolution and construction that in the period immediately after liberation, it paved the way, by a mass struggle, for the march to build the state and set the stage for the beginning of the ideological, technical, and cultural revolutions.

Pushing the revolution and construction by launching active mass movements is the revolutionary leadership method our party has consistently upheld since its inception.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, taught as follows:

"In each developmental stage of the revolution, our party proposed various forms of mass movements and actively pushed them to suit the requirements of the revolution and the revolutionary aspirations of the masses." (Book "The Historical Experience in Building the WPK," p 102)

For the working class party to propose and push ahead with mass movements at each developmental stage of the revolution is an important requirement for revolutionary leadership in the revolution and construction.

Launching mass movements is a forceful mass mobilization method for organizing and mobilizing the masses to spur them into mass heroism and collective innovations, and it is a powerful means for attaining continual upswings in the revolution and construction.

The revolution and construction are the popular masses' own task which is accomplished by their own efforts. It is the masses of people who demand revolution and construction, and it is also the masses of people who carry out the revolution and construction. Accordingly, success of the revolution and construction depends entirely on how the masses of people are organized and mobilized and how their creativeness is brought into play. Only a party which leads the people in the attainment of the set goals and inspires them with revolutionary zeal and creative positiveness can win a brilliant victory in the revolutionary struggle and construction.

To organize the efforts of the popular masses and bring their inexhaustible energies and wisdom into full play, the working class party must correctly organize and lead mass movements--a powerful method for mobilizing the masses. Only by doing so, is it possible to bring the zeal of the masses into play without letup, galvanize them into creative efforts and exploits, and vigorously accelerate the revolution and construction.

Already in the early days of building a new society, our party noted organizational and guidance work for mass movement as one of the important problems arising in leading the revolution and construction and successfully accomplished the historic task of building a democratic Korea by launching mass movements.

After liberation, on the basis of a scientific insight into the situation surrounding the revolution in the country and the aspirations and needs of our people, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sagaciously led our people in successfully accomplishing the herculean task of building a new country as a movement by all the masses and by all the people.

It was the MMNFS that occupied an important place in vigorously pushing nation building after liberation by extensively organizing and mobilizing the patriotic democratic forces. This movement was an ideological revolution aimed at doing away with decadent conventions and lifestyle and at fully attaining the spirit, morality, and features befitting the workers of a new democratic Korea, and it was also a gigantic ideological remolding movement designed to create an animate, vibrant national ethos. In short, it was a patriotic mass movement aimed at mobilizing the people all-out in the task of building a new nation by stirring their patriotism.

The MMNFS reflected the urgent needs of our revolution in its development and the aspirations of the working people at that time.

Thanks to national liberation, our people gained the freedoms of press, publication, assembly, organization, demonstration, and religion and marched on liquidating the vestiges of Japanese imperialism, firmly united under the banner of democracy.

With political rights in their hands, our people organized people's committees, their own power organs, everywhere and, under their guidance, carried out tasks to consolidate democracy while maintaining public peace and order and protecting and operating factories, enterprises, transportation and other facilities.

Under party leadership, the North Korean Provisional People's Committee inspired the people to carry out various democratic reforms, such as land reform and the nationalization of major industries, thereby building the social and economic foundations for the democratic development of the country. The sociopolitical and socioeconomic changes in the northern part of our country urgently demanded new changes in the people's ideological realm. The awesome march for building a new democratic Korea caused a radical change in the people's ideological consciousness. But the change could not keep pace with the rapidly developing concrete realities. Still manifested among many people were the old lifestyle and conventions, such as seeking luxury and pleasure, embezzling and squandering communal property, and lagging behind in the struggle to create a new life and loafing away their days. As a result of the victory of the anti-imperialist, antifeudal democratic revolution, in the northern half of the country the system of people's democracy was established, causing a radical change in the life of the people. However, the capitalistic and feudalistic ideological residues extant in their minds, as well as the conventions, stood in the way of the struggle to create a new society and a new life. Unless the old ideological remnants and the life style left behind by the Japanese colonial rule were not uprooted and a resourceful national ethos was established among our people, it would be impossible to consolidate the victory won in the the anti-imperialist, antifeudal democratic revolution and to develop the revolution onto a higher stage.

Keenly aware of the historic task of intensifying and developing the revolution onto a higher stage, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song proposed the MNFSP to inspire the masses of people to efforts to build a new nation and sagaciously led all the party and all the people in the task of ideological restructuring.

At the third enlarged committee meeting of the North Korean Provisional People's Committee on 25 November 1946, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth a revolutionary plan to carry out an ideological reform drive as a grand ideological revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught:

"...We must carry out an ideological revolution to foster the spirit, traits, morality, and fighting capability as befits the workers of a new democratic Korea. We must engage in a grand ideological reform work aimed at eliminating all the old degraded, decadent conventions and lifestyles left behind by the

Japanese imperialists and creating an animate and vibrant national ethos for a new democratic Korea." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol. 2, pp 554-555)

Proposing the MMNFS, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth the concrete direction and method for carrying it out as a partywide, all-masses movement.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song instructed us, by vigorously engaging in the MMNFS, to wage an ideological struggle to eliminate the capitalist and feudalist ideological residues still lurking in the people's minds, as well as their bad habits, while stepping up ideological indoctrination to arm the people with the spirit of national independence--the spirit of building the country, overcoming difficulties by our people's own efforts, the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, and the patriotic spirit of valuing state property more than one's own property and caring for state and communal property, and to establish the people's morality of helping and leading one another.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's MMNFS plan was a programmatic policy providing the guiding principle which made it possible to enhance the independence-consciousness and creativeness of the popular masses, to consolidate the achievements in democratic reforms, and to effect a great upswing in the construction of a new nation by bringing their inexhaustible energies into full play.

Under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our party conducted extensive political work to energetically organize and mobilize the masses of people in the MMNFS.

Party organizations at all levels organized and operated study groups to study the great leader's speech to the third enlarged committee meeting of the North Korean Provisional People's Committee and mobilized numerous propaganda workers in mass lecture meetings to make the masses gain a profound understanding of the basic objectives of the MMNFS and its legitimacy. Not stopping at organizing study meetings and lecture sessions, party organizations at all levels strived to arm party members and workers with the nation-founding spirit through literary and art activities and publications. With each city and counties as a unit, the party organized propaganda teams, including the "work team for all-out mobilization of the nation-building spirit," and enhanced their role, thereby unprecedently heightening the workers' zeal for building a new nation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song saw to it that active ideological indoctrination designed to arm the people with the nation-founding spirit was conducted in every branch and unit while raising ideological reform work onto a higher stage keeping pace with the rising political fervor of the workers.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song saw to it that the ideological struggle was waged by means of criticism and that through the ideological struggle, party members and workers steeled and remolded their revolutionary consciousness, and the old lifestyles were completely stamped out.

Under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, an acute ideological struggle was vigorously waged in party organizations, state economic organizations, judicial and security organizations, various social organizations, factories, enterprises, as well as in the streets, to liquidate all kinds of unwholesome ideological remnants still lurking in the people's minds with the sharp rapier of criticism. In this process, all unwholesome thoughts and behavior, such as hedonism, indolence and laxity, and fraud and embezzlement, had to give ground and impure elements and loafers were picked up and removed. In addition, bureaucratism and the formalistic work attitude and style received a blow and were on the way to extinction while the struggle to establish a national ethos befitting a new Korea reached a higher stage.

With the launching of the MMNFS and the organized intensification of the work for changing the people's ideological consciousness, the flames of the ideological revolution roared more intensely throughout the country.

As the mass ideological reform movement was vigorously under way, the spirit of national independence to build a new nation, the patriotic spirit of valuing the state and communal interests, and a new popular ethics of a new democratic Korea came to take hold as a noble ideological and spiritual features of our people. With our people acquiring the national ethos, attitude for life, and work attitude all of which they ought to have as citizens of a new democratic Korea, liberated Korea was able to meet the historical event of entering a period of transition into socialism as a capable, dignified nation.

The MMNFS, as it was closely linked to the practical struggle to build a new nation, further intensified and developed, powerfully propelling our people's mass struggle to build a new country.

Ideological reform in itself is not the goal. The purpose of ideological reform work is to keep the task of remaking man in pace with the logical requirements for social development and thus build up an ability to remake nature and society. Ideological reform efforts must bear the fruit in the practical struggle for the revolution and construction, and for this purpose, the masses of people must be skillfully organized and mobilized in the revolutionary struggle.

First of all, the MMNFS, aimed at actively pushing the building of a new nation, was closely linked to the working class' patriotic drives.

Our heroic working people, cherishing deep in their hearts the awareness and honor as masters of the country and factories, actively participated in the patriotic drives to successfully deal with the tasks at hand, solving every problem by themselves. Particularly, the example of patriotic movement which the workers of Chongju Locomotive Shop set in their struggle to implement the nation-founding thought, served as an important momentum for spreading the flames of the emulation drive for increased production.

In those days, as was the case with all other sectors, numerous obstacles and difficulties confronted the railway transportation sector. In short supply were materials, fuel, and skills necessary to rebuild and run the railway

transportation facilities which the Japanese imperialists had destroyed when they fled. Of all the problems, the problem of fuel supply was the hardest to solve.

At this difficult moment, the workers of Chongju Locomotive Shop thought and acted boldly and succeeded in powering the locomotives with Anju coal, which had never before been used as locomotive fuel. They organized a coal cutting shock brigade to help Anju Colliery increase coal production. This patriotic initiative was an example of the genuine nation-founding spirit, nation-building posture of the working class, which, regarding the nation's pains as its own pains, devotes itself to nation-building efforts.

Valuing the creative patriotic campaign of the Anju railway workers, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song took a series of steps to popularize it nationwide.

Inspired by this example, the workers throughout the country carried out a vigorous emulation drive for increased production even in the difficult time after liberation when every ton of steel and every penny were precious, by highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. As a result, the railways had been put back into operation throughout the northern half of the country by the end of 1946 and a total of 822 factories and enterprises were rebuilt and put into operation in that year alone in a miraculous feat. On the other hand, there was a rapid expansion of the mass struggle to conserve and economize on the use of money and materials, keep the machines in good repair, and increase labor productivity by tightening labor discipline. In the flames of the emulation movement, the revolutionary spirit and class-consciousness of the working class heightened unprecedentedly and a prodigal success was made in the development of the national economic development.

When linked to the farmers's patriotic movement to contribute rice, the MMNFS powerfully propelled national construction.

The farmers's patriotic movement to implement the nation-founding thought was carried out as a struggle to solve the food shortage problem after liberation.

Thanks to the land reform, our farmers realized their centuries-old dream and reaped a bumper harvest in the first year after liberation. When the MMNFS was launched, they actively responded to it by raising high the signal-fire for a patriotic rice contribution drive.

The rice contribution drive was kicked off when Farmer Kim Chae-won first contributed rice to the state. He had been diligently cultivating rice on the plot of land distributed to him under the land reform program, burning with a loyal desire to present the respected and beloved leader with the first rice harvested from the land. Subsequently, the drive rapidly expanded as a mass drive.

Under the slogan "Let Us Follow the Example of Farmer Kim Che-won and Carry Out an Extensive Patriotic Rice Contribution Movement," farmers voluntarily contributed rice to the state in an act of patriotism, in addition to paying the tax in kind in time. This show of patriotism was symbolic of our farmers' pure, unsullied loyalty and patriotic fervor to repay the tender love and

benevolent consideration of the great leader, who gave them land and a rewarding living, and it was a demonstration of their nation-building spirit to build a new nation as soon as possible.

The patriotic mass movement to realize the nation-founding thought was also strenuously waged among entrepreneurs, merchants, and men of culture and art. Patriotic entrepreneurs and merchants contributed funds and labor needed to build schools and other cultural facilities through a patriotic contribution movement, whereas men of culture and art organized "literary workers' lecture groups" to go down to factories, farms, and fishing villages to inspire the workers with nation-founding fervor while preparing themselves as democratic men of culture.

The patriotic mass movements, such as the emulation movement and the patriotic rice contribution movement, which were actively waged in this way under the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, were a clear reflection of our people's fervent patriotism and genuine nation-founding spirit and served as a powerful propellant for vigorously accelerating the building of a new nation.

Our party closely linked the MMNFS not only to the patriotic mass movements to contribute to the nation's economic development but also to the crusade against illiteracy, thereby more extensively organizing the struggle to build a new nation.

The elimination of illiteracy in our country immediately after liberation occupied an important place in liquidating the remnants of outmoded ideologies and old conventions and establishing the national ethos of a new Korea.

Because of the obscurantist policy against our nation pursued during the period of Japanese imperialist rule, over 80 percent of our entire population was illiterate, and this was a major obstacle to raising our people's level of political and ideological consciousness and creating a democratic cultured life.

Because as many as 2.3 million workers were illiterate in the northern half of the country immediately after liberation, it would have been impossible to free them from the effects of the counterrevolutionary thoughts or to develop the nation's economy and technology unless they were taught how to read and write.

In view of this, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth a crusade against illiteracy as a priority task in cultural construction, one of the major links in creating a necessary condition for ideological transformation and illuminated the straight path to the elimination of illiteracy. Presenting the slogan "Improvement in the People's Culture Begins With the Crusade Against illiteracy," the great leader ordered establishment of guidance committees to combat illiteracy at the national, provincial, and county levels and village-level teams to combat illiteracy, as well as the establishment of Korean language schools and primary and middle schools for adults everywhere, and energetically led the campaign to learn our language.

Under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, party and social organizations were set up for the crusade against illiteracy, in which numerous teachers and students from various levels of schools took part.

As a result, with emphasis placed on making people attain the minimum level of culture which they must attain as builders of a new society, the crusade against illiteracy was actively waged nationwide and was triumphantly consummated at last in March 1949. With the illiteracy eliminated from the workers, the founding of a new nation was securely guaranteed not only through political and economic development but also cultural development.

In reality, the MMNFS and the other mass movements, such as the emulation movement and the crusade against illiteracy, which were vigorously launched in close connection with it, actively pushed forward our people's struggle to overcome and eliminate the remnants of outmoded ideologies and the technical and cultural backwardness left behind by the Japanese imperialists and to build a new society.

In the early post-liberation period, our party, by proposing and correctly organizing and leading mass movements, paved the way for the struggle to realize the self-reliance of the masses of working people through the ideological, technical, and cultural revolutions and, in this process, amassed valuable experience in skillfully drawing the masses of people into the revolutionary struggle and construction.

The necessity of launching mass movements is not limited to some particular step in the revolution and construction. The further the revolution proceeds and the more herculean tasks confront the revolution, the better the working class party must organize and actuate mass movements. Only by doing so, is it possible for the party to bring leadership closer to the masses and satisfactorily fulfill its historic missions.

Our party proclaimed the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology to be a militant program for making the masses of working people completely independent and has continually organized and developed many mass movements to suit the requirements of the revolution at its present high stage.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has further developed and enriched the thought and theory on mass movements enunciated by the respected and beloved leader and has brilliantly inherited and developed the leader's achievements and experience in mass movements, thereby triumphantly leading the grand march toward the goal of remodeling the whole society after the chuche ideology.

The movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions, and the movement to emulate unsung everyday heroes are powerful mass movements to strongly rouse broad circles of people into action to consummate the chuche cause. Both movements were initiated and have been led by the party.

These movements make it possible to bring about a new revolutionary upswing in socialist construction by inspiring party members and workers with burning loyalty to the party and the leader and making them display the revolutionary

spirit of self-reliance and fortitude. Further, these movements make it possible to accelerate the chuche-orientation, modernization, and science-orientation of the national economy by feeding the flames of the mass technical innovation movement to suit the demands of the age of technical revolution.

By closely linking together and vigorously pushing the movement to create the "speed of the '80s," the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions, and the movement to emulate unsung everyday heroes, our party has provided a sure guarantee for bringing about a new great upswing in all fronts of socialist construction. Thanks to this shining achievement of our party, the struggle in our country to liquidate the residues of the old society once and for all and to realize the independence of the working masses has been elevated onto a very high stage. Unsung heroes and hidden renderers of meritorious services have appeared one after another everywhere, and the march of the '80s is picking up speed in the same way the construction of West Sea Lockgate was accelerated. This reality bears eloquent testimony to the greatness of our party and the sagacity of its leadership in correctly leading various mass movements.

The movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions and the movement to emulate unsung heroes have lofty goals and are very extensive in scope. Only by vigorously pushing these two movements, is it possible to bring about a great turnaround in the ideological, technical, and cultural fields through mass struggle and to gain continual leaping strides and innovations in production and construction.

All party organizations and functionaries must set clear goals and work out the right way to attain them in conformity with the requirements in the current stage and more actively and effectively push the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions and the movement to emulate unsung heroes. They must also pay keen attention to various other mass movements, such as the socialist emulation drive, the mass technical innovation movement, and the movement to create model machine tending units, in a way adapted to the peculiarities of their respective units and branches to stir the revolutionary zeal of the masses and bring their spirit of solidarity and cooperation into play, thereby bringing up an enormous upsurge in production.

Upholding the leadership of the party and the leader, we must more vigorously accelerate socialist, communist construction by pushing mass movements in a more organized and aggressive manner to suit the demands of the developing reality.

HOLDLY CARRYING OUT WORK BY PUTTING ONE'S SHOULDER TO THE WHEEL IS THE PROPER STYLE THAT FUNCTIONARIES MUST POSSESS IN CARRYING OUT THEIR WORK

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 11, Nov 1986 pp 46-51

[Article by Pang Nam-sop]

[Text] Today our party is demanding that all functionaries acquire the revolutionary work style of boldly tackling one's work by putting one's shoulder to the wheel.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, pointed out:

"At all times and places, leading functionaries must lead the masses in the front and show them examples by their deeds in tackling difficult tasks by putting their shoulders to the wheel ahead of others."

The fighting trait and work style of functionaries are matters bearing on their stance and attitude toward the leadership of the party and the leader and important matters on which success of the revolution and construction depends. In every thing, success depends on with what spirit and in what work style functionaries tackle their assigned revolutionary task. Only when functionaries take the initiative and boldly tackle arduous, staggering revolutionary tasks without faltering, can they successfully implement the party's line and policy, overcoming the obstacles and difficulties which confront them.

For functionaries boldly to tackle their work by taking the initiative means that they take the lead in difficult and arduous tasks and devote themselves to their work getting drenched in sweat, and organize and arrange the work in a big way and doggedly push it with a high sense of responsibility and positiveness.

For functionaries to possess the work style of boldly carrying out their work by taking the initiative is an essential requirement for attaining victory and success in the revolution and construction.

The revolutionary struggle and construction projects to realize the cause of Socialism and Communism are awesome creative undertakings to reform and remake nature and society in conformity with the independent demands and aspirations of the popular masses. Naturally, obstacles and bottlenecks confront us in the process of our victorious march in the revolution and construction. Obstacles which we encounter in pushing the revolution and construction are temporary obstacles cropping up in our onward march, but our victories are lasting and inevitable. Obstacles can be overcome only by struggle, and success in work is also attainable only by struggle.

In successfully overcoming obstacles encountered during our onward march and bringing about ceaseless upsurges in the revolution and construction, the fighting spirit and work style of leading functionaries are of great significance. Leadership of the party and leadership for the revolution and construction are exercised through leading functionaries and all matters are decided by them. Therefore, victory and success in the revolution and construction depend on in what work style and with what fighting spirit leading functionaries organize and execute their work and mobilize broad circles of masses, upholding the leadership of the party and the leader. In the last analysis, victory and success in the revolution and construction are attainable under the outstanding leadership of the leader and by the devoted struggle and active efforts of our loyal warriors, the leading functionaries, who uphold this leadership.

In the leading functionaries' task of linking the party to the masses and of bringing guidance closer to the masses, it is important to vigorously organize and mobilize broad circles of masses in the revolutionary struggle and construction. Naturally, it is a basic mode of operation for leading functionaries to rely on the capability of the masses and accomplish revolutionary tasks at hand by organizing and mobilizing them.

The masses of people are the direct participants, the vital force, in the revolution and construction. Their capabilities are so inexhaustible that when they are organized, mobilized, and set in motion, it is possible even to stem the tide and move the mountain. The problem is how the functionaries will evoke, organize, and mobilize the awesome creativeness of the popular masses.

An important way to accelerate production and construction and advance the revolution by overcoming bottlenecks and hurdles is for the functionaries to get started on a difficult task ahead of others and boldly organize and carry out the work by showing a practical example.

In evoking the spirit of the masses and stirring their enthusiasm, the practical example shown by functionaries is far more powerful than 1000 words. If functionaries show an example and serve as a model in every work, the masses will follow suit and display enthusiasm for work and gain strength and courage.

Functionaries must always show an example to the masses. But, in particular, when an arduous and difficult task arises, they must set their hands to it ahead of others. When encountering an arduous and difficult task, the

masses first look at the face of the leading functionaries to see how they act. If leading functionaries boldly tackle arduous and difficult tasks setting their hands to them ahead of others and showing examples, the masses get encouraged and voluntarily launch into the revolution and construction, displaying a high degree of revolutionary zeal and creative positiveness in the execution of revolutionary tasks.

Therefore, for all leading functionaries to boldly tackle their work by taking the initiative and showing examples, constitutes an important requirement for successfully waging the revolutionary struggle and accomplishing construction projects and is a fitting work style that they must possess.

For functionaries to boldly carry out their work by taking the initiative is an important requirement for them to fulfill their duty as commanding personnel of the revolution.

Thanks to the great political faith in and consideration for them shown by the party and the leader, functionaries who stand sentry at important revolutionary posts are fulfilling their responsibility of leading the way in implementing the leader's ideas and the intentions of the party. It is an obligation of the functionaries to organize and carry out all tasks in their respective branches and units exactly according to the leader's ideas and the party's intentions and successfully accomplish whatever enormous difficult tasks the party and the leader may assign to them.

In order for functionaries to fulfill their honorable missions, responsibilities, and duties before the party and the revolution, they must acquire the fitting work style of tackling work by taking the initiative in the practical struggle to solve problems the party and the leader wishes to and the party intends to. For anyone to pay only lip service to loyalty to the party and fail to implement the leader's instructions and the party's policy is a case of carrying two faces under one hood and a dishonest behavior. By words alone no one can satisfactorily fulfill his responsibilities as a warrior or discharge his duties as a leading functionary. One who with less words but with the spirit of infinite sacrifice and through devoted practical struggle, thoroughly implements the party's line and policy; one who always remembering the favors of the party and the leader, whether awake or sleeping, whether standing or sitting, and who puts his shoulder to the wheel and busily runs about, drenched in sweat, to accomplish the revolutionary tasks assigned by the party and the leader--this kind of person is a functionary who has a real sense of obligation and who is pure in ideological terms, a genuine revolutionary warrior who reveres the leader in his heart and protects and defends the party and the leader by practical deeds. Our functionaries find their happiness and reward in brilliantly accomplishing the tasks assigned by the party and leader, however arduous and enormous, by putting their shoulders to the wheel and displaying their finesse and devotion, thereby bearing witness to the legitimacy of the tasks and demonstrating their vitality. In it also lies the way to safeguard the authority of the party and the leader and glorify their achievements.

We have come to keenly realize this truth in the course of performing the herculean tasks assigned to our province. Under the wise leadership of the

party and the leader, South Hamgyong Province made many achievements in the past. Last year, with a view to successfully implementing the respected and beloved leader Kim Il-song's instructions to build a 10,000-ton press, officials of the provincial party committee went in among the Yongsong workers and, on the one hand, encouraged and prompted them to work by displaying the matchless prowess and bold aggressiveness implanted in them by the party, and on the other hand, had the responsible functionaries organize and mobilize the workers while solving knotty problems by setting their shoulders to the wheel. As a result, the Yongsong workers built a 10,000-ton press with flying colors in slightly over a year by using our own technology, our own equipment, and our own materials, thereby safeguarding the honor of our party and glorifying its achievements. This year, too, for the purpose of thoroughly implementing the great leader's teachings and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's instructions given to the major enterprises in the province, such as Hungnam Fertilizer Complex and the 28 February Vinalon Complex, we have been able to accomplish the revolutionary tasks assigned by the party, by having the responsible functionaries of the province boldly organize and execute their work and lead the producer masses with concrete examples.

Functionaries should boldly organize and execute every work while tackling arduous and difficult tasks by setting their shoulders to the wheel, on the one hand, with a high degree of political awareness, to repay the party's and the leader's political trust in them with concrete achievements in their work, and on the other hand, with a firm determination to securely protect and defend the authority of the party and the leader. Herein lies a guarantee for firmly guarding the revolutionary sentry posts that the party and the leader assigned to them, as well as a solid guarantee for fulfilling their honorable missions as commanding officers of the revolution and for discharging their responsibilities and duties.

It is an urgent requirement for the development of the revolution that the functionaries boldly execute their work setting their shoulders to the wheel.

Today our revolution is intensifying and developing onto a new, higher stage, and unprecedently herculean tasks lie before us. The historic cause of converting the whole society to the chuche ideology under the banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technological, and cultural, is being triumphantly accelerated. Unfurling a bold strategy for better solving the problem of food, clothing and shelter and accelerating the complete victory of socialism, our party is vigorously calling for all party members and all the people to participate in grandiose nature remaking projects and in the construction of monumental structures. The awesome construction projects which are under way on an unprecedently grand scale under the long-range economic construction plans of the party and the leader are very important projects which are of great strategic significance in the nation's economic development, and they are arduous, gargantuan tasks into which the whole party, the whole army, and the whole nation must vigorously launch.

The honorable duty to lead the way in accomplishing these herculean tasks devolves on none other than our cadres and leading functionaries--the commanding officers of the revolution. Currently, awesome nature-remaking projects are under way on a grandiose scale, and now is the time for our

functionaries to display to the fullest their organizational ability and revolutionary strategic skill as commanding officers of the revolution and prove their mettle by working with a burning zeal and passions. One is not true to the work style of the workers in our time if he hesitates, waiting to see how the wind blows, and fails to move forward. With this kind of work style, it is impossible to thoroughly exercise the leadership of our party, which is leading the revolution and revolution to continual upsurges with a bold and daring strategy and a matchless revolutionary deployment capability, nor is it possible to lead the way in today's gargantuan construction projects. The current situation, in which huge tasks continue to face us one after another and in which mammoth construction projects are under way, urgently requires our functionaries, who must lead the awesome onward march in the van, to possess the revolutionary work style of boldly executing all their work by taking the lead in arduous and difficult tasks.

Today we are faced with the sacred task of vigorously accelerating the march of the '80s after the style used in the construction of the West Sea lockgate.

To vigorously accelerate the march of the '80s in the same way we expedited the construction of the West Sea lockgate is a sacred task to thoroughly follow our party's leadership in socialist construction and glorify its achievements, as well as an honorable task to push the revolution and construction in our own way, holding aloft the banner of the chuché ideology, and make the '80s a decade of great victory in the history of our party.

All functionaries, like the standard-bearer in a charge or a drummer in a march, must always lead the way in arduous tasks, and vigorously forge ahead by setting their shoulders to the wheel and showing concrete examples.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the WPK central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, has pointed out:

"All functionaries must always lead the way in arduous and laborious work showing examples by concrete deeds and go down to the blazing battlefield to kindle the fire of enthusiasm in the hearts of the masses while, for instance, operating the rock drill or the lathe and taking care of the most difficult and laborious part of the work."

To hold fast to the revolutionary spirit is a primary requirement for functionaries to acquire the work style of boldly carrying out work by setting their shoulders to the wheel.

The revolutionary spirit means infinite loyalty to the revolution and its leader and the dauntless militant spirit of continuously fighting for the sake of the party and the leader by going through water and fire. People's militant spirit and work style, manifested in the process of the revolutionary struggle, are determined by the intensity of their revolutionary spirit. Only those who have an intense revolutionary spirit and a strong fighting power can forge ahead, breaking through obstacles, and unhesitatingly tackle difficult and arduous tasks by setting their shoulders to the wheel. Faltering in the face of an obstacle or wavering in fear of responsibility, is a sign of a lack

of confidence and a manifestation of a weak revolutionary spirit. A functionary who has a superb strategic capability and a strong revolutionary spirit is not particular about conditions and refuses to succumb to an obstacle.

Our functionaries, with a high revolutionary spirit, must devote themselves, setting their shoulders to the wheel, to the struggle to implement the party's line and policy and boldly and daringly organize and execute all tasks with the staunch communist spirit.

It is an important requirement for acquiring the fitting work style for functionaries to devote themselves to accomplishing revolutionary tasks with an attitude and a sense of responsibility as befitting the master.

The revolutionary fighting spirit and militant work style of boldly performing every task by leading the way in difficult and arduous work is a manifestation of a high sense of responsibility and self-consciousness as a master. To work for the country and people giving one's all as befitting the master, seeking no personal gains, fame, or honor, is the trait and work style which functionaries must have. Under no circumstance should functionaries behave like those who seek fame and honor, or who are motivated by personal interests, calculating beforehand what reward or remuneration he might get. To seek a reward or recompense or to act according to one's personal interests does not accord with the posture our party requires of revolutionary warriors, nor does it have anything in common with the attitude and awareness of being the master.

Our functionaries, chuche-type revolutionaries who live and struggle in a manner consistent with the demands of the chuche ideology, must always sincerely perform their duties with the attitude of being masters, seeking neither fame nor any reward.

Moreover, functionaries must perform their duties with a high sense of responsibility. When they take the firm attitude of bearing full responsibility for tasks assigned to them, they will be able to display positiveness and creativeness in their work and boldly and daringly carry it out. Nothing is impossible if one believes that he can do it and he is determined to do it. In the case of a functionary who has a high party spirit and a firm determination to accomplish by hook or by crook whatever work is assigned to his branch or unit, by taking full responsibility for it, surely he will hit upon miraculous ideas and will find an opening to break through the hurdle under whatever difficult condition. On the contrary, an irresponsible functionary who, on a day-to-day basis, works just enough to avoid criticism, concerned about nothing but maintaining his current position, will not ever be able to go out at the door which is wide open.

One who is determined to share the same fate with the party will not be dishonest or deceitful to the party, nor vacillate. He cannot accomplish any big task who vacillates while waiting to see which way the wind blows, or who like Cassandra, worries too much. People may commit an error or make a mistake while working. Our functionaries should never try to conceal mistakes lest they should be held responsible, nor play a trick to make things appear

fine. Nor should we condone expediency and self-protectionism practiced by one who, afraid of making a mistake or drawing criticism, hesitates to set their shoulders to the wheel and tries not to offend anyone, only concerned about protecting his job, or one who tries to wash out of responsibility for anything that has gone wrong, shifting the bucks to his superiors or subordinates. Those who, at a difficult time, shun responsibility and try to protect themselves, are by no means loyal functionaries who protect and defend the party and the leader by concrete deeds. None but those functionaries who, under whatever difficult condition, constantly and sincerely work for the sake of the party and the leader with a high sense of responsibility and devotion, are faithful revolutionaries.

All functionaries must become true men of action who, with a high sense of responsibility, boldly plan and grasp their work and devote themselves to tackling difficult and arduous tasks by taking the initiative. They must also become energetic persons who think hard and busy themselves with their work.

Self-reliance and fortitude are an inherent revolutionary spirit of the communists and are the basic principles which must be held fast to in the revolutionary struggle and construction. Only by highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude, is it possible to break through whatever obstacle by one's own efforts and bring about continual upsurges in production and construction, possessing a militant work style.

When a task is proposed, people, if they lack the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude, first look up to their superiors or look around them for help, saying we don't have this or that, instead of trying to do the job on their own initiative, putting their shoulders to the wheel. This is not the attitude of one engaged in revolution. The attitude of one who falters or dallies in the face of a temporary obstacle, grumbling about conditions, has nothing in common with the work style of the functionaries who are living and struggling in the '80s.

If we tighten our belts and launch into our work with the same indomitable fighting spirit with which we continued the arduous march wearing straw sandals and moccasins following the campaign in northern Manchuria; with the same valor and fighting spirit with which we crossed the river by raft in a hail of fire; with the same confidence and will with which we stepped up rehabilitation and reconstruction in the heap of rubble in the postwar period; with the same passions and aspirations with which we produced and built more using available equipment, materials, and labor in socialist construction in the 1970s; and with the same spirit and vigor with which we built the West Sea lockgate; then there can be no difficulties we cannot overcome and no fortress we cannot capture under the current favorable circumstances.

All functionaries must highly display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude and constantly march on, taking the lead in solving knotty problems.

For leading functionaries to lead by examples at every task is an important requirement for acquiring the really fitting work style.

It is not a fitting work style for leading functionaries if they do nothing but issue instructions to their subordinates and appraise the results, or if they do nothing but offer their opinions and hound their men, making demand after demand. No work can be done properly and nothing can be accomplished if people on the one end do nothing but feed orders to people on the other end, who do nothing but receive these orders. Loyal revolutionaries implement party policy and fulfill their revolutionary duties, not by words but by deeds. One concrete action is far more important than 1000 words. By words alone is it impossible to remove even a stone from the road or to lift even a thin sheet of paper. We need functionaries who devote themselves to work not by words but by sweat and lead others by example. The honor of a true revolutionary worrier loyal to the party and the revolution shines in the aggressive and devoted struggle to boldly carry out his assigned revolutionary duties according to the revolutionary trait of leading by example. Leading functionaries' work style of leading by example, namely that of inspiring the masses by their devoted struggle, should not be something that stems from one's impulse, a desire for fame, or heroism but be a thorough manifestation of the fervent desire to brilliantly implement the leader's ideas and the party's intentions, and should be a guidance style which is always practiced in work and daily life. Only then can functionaries' concrete examples be powerful means of inspiring broad circles of people.

This is proven by the concrete example set by the functionaries of our provincial party committee in the course of struggle to overfulfill the initial year's fertilizer production plan by solving problems encountered.

For Kowan Colliery to produce more coal and supply it to Hungnam Fertilizer Complex in sufficient quantities was a decisive key to normalizing fertilizer production at a high level and overfulfilling the fertilizer output plan for the initial year. To solve the the coal supply problem, responsible functionaries of the provincial party committee went down to Kowan Colliery where they held on-the-spot roving executive committee meetings to give necessary party-directed assignments to agencies and enterprises in the province. The responsible functionaries could not have said they had fulfilled their duties when they only grasped the tasks and organized division of labor. What counted was not words but deeds, and it was necessary for the responsible functionaries to lead by example. While exemplarily performing their own assignments, the responsible provincial functionaries went in among the coal miners at the blind ends of the galleries to vigorously conduct political and economic propaganda work. Moreover, operating rock drills and cutting coals themselves and showing an example, the responsible functionaries encouraged and inspired the miners to increase coal production. Inspired by the concrete examples set by the provincial functionaries, all other functionaries at the provincial level, such as those of the provincial forest management office, as well as all the employees of various agencies and enterprises in the province, followed suit. The coal miners were roused to action and broad circles of people buckled down to work. Thus a vigorous struggle for coal production got under way. As a result, we were able to drastically increase coal output and supply a sufficient amount of coal to Hungnam Fertilizer Complex. And, of course, we successfully fulfilled the fertilizer production plan for the initial year.

Experience shows that the secret to achieving a great success in fulfilling party policy lies in responsible functionaries' leading the masses by concrete examples whenever a herculean task must be accomplished under difficult conditions.

Effecting decisive improvements in the performance level of the functionaries is an important condition for boldly tackling all tasks.

In order for functionaries to boldly press ahead with their work with a firm independent view and a strong revolutionary strategic capability, their performance level must be high. Functionaries' independent views and executive capability in their work depend on how high their levels of political and practical qualifications and abilities are.

The kind of functionary our party wants and our revolutionary needs today is a commanding officer who has a firm ideological determination to struggle devotedly, giving his all, for the sake of the party leader and the country people, and who has a sufficient ability and qualifications to skillfully perform whatever difficult and complex revolutionary task the party may assign to him. Only when they know more about party policies and have a deeper knowledge of economic management methods and modern science and technology, can functionaries have a greater voice in every matter and smoothly accomplish whatever difficult and complex task, by a bold operational plan and with a masterly commanding skill.

Our functionaries must strive hard to learn more while studying hard, so that they can prepare themselves soundly as commanding officers of the revolution possessing profound political insights and immense knowledge. At the same time, they must emulate and thoroughly implement the leadership features of the party and the leader, who, with the initiative firmly in their hands, have been leading the revolution and construction to unceasing upsurges, always turning an adversity into a favorable condition, a misfortune into a blessing, through a bold and daring operation and by exhibiting a powerful revolutionary strategic capability.

Today, when the revolution and construction are constantly intensifying and developing at an ever higher stage, our functionaries are charged with really heavy responsibilities and duties, and the party's and the leader's trust in and expectations on them are great indeed. All functionaries, with a wholehearted desire to requite the trust and expectations of the party and the leader with loyalty, must take the lead in difficult and arduous tasks and boldly organize and execute them, thereby more vigorously accelerating the revolution and construction.

CONCENTRATING EFFORTS ON MAJOR CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS IS AN URGENT REQUIREMENT FOR ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 11, Nov 86 pp 52-57

[Article by Cho Chol-chun]

[Text] Currently, our workers are vigorously stepping up the struggle to bring about a new turnaround in socialist construction by accelerating major construction projects in accordance with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teachings.

Thanks to the energetic labor struggle of our construction workers infinitely loyal to the party and the leader, new miracles and innovations are being effected daily on the party-proposed major construction projects.

The struggle to accelerate the major construction projects is a rewarding struggle to expedite the nation's economic construction and to drastically improve our people's material and cultural life by bringing about a new turnaround in socialist economic construction in conformity with the demands of developing reality in which the task of converting the whole society to the chuche ideology is in progress.

By vigorously accelerating the major construction projects according to the grandiose blueprints unfurled by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, we must complete as soon as possible the major target projects, which are of great significance in socialist economic construction into eternal structures, and thus erect permanent monumental structures.

* * *

Concentrating on major construction projects is important in bringing about continual upsurges in socialist economic construction by accelerating capital construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught:

"We must concentrate fire on the major construction targets in order to successfully carry out capital construction." ("Collected Works of Kim Il-song," Vol. 29, p 131)

Capital construction occupies a very important place in ensuring a high speed in socialist expansive reproduction and improving the people's material and cultural life.

Capital construction is the phase of material production in which productive and nonproductive fixed assets are newly created and existing fixed assets are remodeled or expanded. Through capital construction, a material condition for expanded production is created and a sound foundation for improving the people's living condition is laid. To firmly consolidate the material and technical foundations of socialism and provide the people with a more independent and creative life, we must vigorously push capital construction on the basis of the political and economic tasks proposed by the party and in accordance with the laws of socialist economy.

For success in capital construction, it is an important requirement to concentrate efforts on major construction projects according to the party policy of promoting construction by concentrating on major targets.

Concentrating efforts on major projects is a consistent policy our party adheres to in capital construction. When we correctly select major construction targets by weighing the order of urgency and priority and concentrate our efforts on the selected targets, we can maintain a high tempo and harmony in the overall development of the national economy, shorten the time spent in construction by using available labor, material, and funds, and put new plants into operation ahead of schedule.

In concentrating efforts on major projects, it is a principled requirement to correctly select key construction targets for a given period, according to the economic construction plans conceived by the party and the leader, and build one by one according to their priority by concentrating labor, equipment, and material on these selected targets.

In each period, our party set a clear-cut direction for investment in capital construction to suit the political and economic tasks required in that particular period and wisely led the nation to concentrate efforts on major projects beginning with those projects which would actively contribute to developing the national economy and improving the people's living standard. As a result, we have been able to strengthen the economic might of our country and build modern cities and villages in a short period of time.

Today, when socialist economic construction is under way at a new, higher stage, our party demands that efforts be concentrated on major targets, such as the construction of the Sunchon vinalon complex and power plant projects; the Kinchak Iron complex second-phase expansion project and its magnesium clinker production facility expansion project; the coal complex expansion project, the railway construction project, and the tideland reclamation project in the Anju area; the potassium fertilizer plant construction project and the salt pan construction project in Sariwon. This policy-oriented demand of our party correctly mirrors the actual status and prospects of economic development in our country and the aspirations and desires of our people; therefore, its thorough implementation is of great significance in promoting socialist economic construction and improving the people's living standard.

Concentrating on major projects makes it possible above all to successfully capture the 10 grandiose major prospective targets.

The 10 major prospective targets for socialist economic construction constitute a grand economic construction program designed to lay a sound economic foundation for radically improving the material and cultural living standard of our people as would befit socialist society at its consummate stage. When this program is implemented, the might of our self-supporting socialist national economy will grow unprecedentedly and prodigious progress will be made in the struggle to consummate the chuche revolutionary cause.

In our efforts to attain the 10 major prospective targets for socialist economic construction, we have already scored many successes. But, to brilliantly attain the 10 major prospective targets for socialist economic construction which envisage an unprecedentedly high growth tempo in production and a vast scale of construction, it is important to continue to vigorously push capital construction aimed at creating new economic potential by mobilizing all existing hidden economic reserves. Here, the party policy of concentrating effort's on major projects assumes a particular importance.

The major construction projects on which we must concentrate fire at this time are the targets which hold the key to attaining the 10 major prospective targets for socialist economic construction. How we will accelerate the construction of these important projects will have a direct impact on capturing all the goals envisaged in the 10 major prospective targets for socialist economic construction, such as the electric power goal, the coal goal, the steel goal, the chemical fertilizer goal, the textile goal, the grain goal, and the target for tideland reclamation. Only by concentrating efforts on major projects and successfully completing them, is it possible to mobilize and utilize the production potential of the existing economic foundations to the fullest and continuously increase overall productivity by developing the infrastructures of the national economy and ensuring a smooth production-consumption link between material production sectors.

As you see, accelerating major projects is a rewarding struggle to make a breakthrough for decisive progress in attaining the 10 grand major prospective targets.

Concentrating efforts on major construction projects also makes it possible to drastically improve our people's living standard by smoothly solving the problems of food, clothing, and shelter.

It is the paramount principle governing our party's activities to constantly improve the well-being of our people. Our party, which is working hard for the happiness of our people and the prosperity of our country, has set the goal of radically improving the people's living standard by brilliantly solving the problem of food, clothing, and shelter, and is currently doing its utmost to achieve this goal.

Originally, it is our people's centuries-long cherished desire to completely solve the question of food, clothing, and shelter, and it is one of the important issues which must be resolved in achieving complete victory for

socialism. Only when all our people can afford to eat polished rice and beef soup for meals, wear fine clothing, and live in decent housing, shall we have made our people's centuries-old dream come true and shall have achieved the complete victory of socialism.

In smoothly resolving the problem of food, clothing, and shelter, it arises as an important task to accelerate capital construction so as to fully meet the material needs for food, clothing, and shelter. Concentrating efforts on major construction projects as proposed by the party is a sound guarantee for successfully pushing capital construction in conformity with the demands of developing reality and thus bringing about an epochal turnaround in solving the problem of food, clothing, and shelter.

By concentrating on major construction targets, we can lay the foundation for expanding the acreage under tillage and increasing fertility, and thus rapidly upgrade agricultural productivity and supply more foodstuffs and meat to our people. Also by concentrating efforts on major construction projects, on the one hand, we can produce more fabrics to successfully solve the question of the people's clothing, on the other hand, develop the chemical and light industries to supply various consumer goods to the workers in sufficient quantities. Accelerating major construction projects also makes it possible to fully satisfy the demand for steel materials needed in housing construction.

All this shows that when we concentrate our efforts on major construction targets and complete them quickly, we can better satisfy the conditions for improving the people's material and cultural life and improve their standard of living a notch.

Also by accelerating major construction projects, we can lay a sound foundation for strengthening the economic might of our country and for ensuring the prosperity of our people and the well-being of our posterity.

It is our responsibility to lay a firm foundation for strengthening the economic might of our country and ensuring the prosperity of our nation and the well-being of our posterity.

For laying a firm economic foundation and bequeathing it to our posterity, the need arises to accelerate major construction projects as outlined by our party as a primary requisite. Only by concentrating efforts on major targets, can we further consolidate the nations' raw material, fuel, and power bases and create new industrial branches by relying on our own resources, and thus further enhance the self-supporting, self-reliant character of our national economy. This will enable us to further consolidate the heavy and light industrial bases and lay such a solid economic foundation that our economy will not shake in any world economic fluctuation. This will in turn make it possible to further hasten the attainment of the chuche-orientation and modernization of our national economy.

The sooner the major construction projects are completed, the faster our land's face will change and it will become a people's paradise, accompanied by a radical change in the deployment of the nation's productive forces.

When the major projects are completed, there will be many new factories, large power plants, railways, acres of reclaimed tideland, and salt pans, and a solid material foundation will be laid for the the prosperity of our country and the well-being of our prosterity.

As you see, the acceleration of major construction projects is a decisive guarantee for further strengthening the nation's economic might and for rapidly improving the people's material and cultural life by consolidating the foundations of the self-supporting socialist economy and drastically increasing grain production and the output of major industrial goods.

The major construction projects are huge and very difficult, but we have everything necessary to fully satisfy all necessary conditions for their successful completion.

At the important party and state conferences in the past, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song clearly set forth major construction targets, the direction of construction, and the concrete ways to accomplish them, which we have to firmly grasp in carrying out capital construction, thereby illuminating the path before us.

Estimating the manpower need in each major project, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has dispatched those heroic KPA construction workers and numerous discharged soldiers who achieved heroic exploits in the construction of West Sea lockgate, as well as those construction workers who have accumulated rich experience in large and small building projects, to each of the major projects, while seeing to it that the highest priority is given to supply motor vehicles, excavators, bulldozers, and other modern construction machinery and equipment, as well as materials. The great leader organized a power plant construction command in order to successfully promote the construction of major projects, and even, keeping abreast with the execution plan for each project, has cleared one bottleneck after another.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, who has been brilliantly translating the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's long-range plans, has taken revolutionary measures to concentrate the efforts of the whole party, the whole country, and all the people on major construction projects while always wisely leading the nation in construction.

We have a legion of dependable construction workers who have produced shining labor exploits and accumulated rich experience in erecting grand monumental structures in honor of the Era of the WPK, such as West Sea Lockgate and the third ore-dressing plant of Komdok Colliery, and we have also a soild foundation for a powerful self-supporting national economy.

Whatever herculean tasks may confront us, we will be able to brilliantly accomplish them if only we doggedly fight on with the same fighting spirit and determination with which the KPA soldiers and construction workers built the West Sea Lockgate to the astonishment of the whole world.

Upholding the party call "Let Us Vigorously Accelerate the March of the '80s in the West Sea Lockgate Construction Style!," we must bring about a new

turnaround in socialist construction by effecting a great upswing in the construction of major projects.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught:

"All party members and workers, with infinite loyalty to the party and the revolution, must launch as one into this honorable and rewarding fight to erect great permanent structures and produce shining labor exploits." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol. 3, p 464)

In pushing major construction projects, it is important above all, to establish the revolutionary trait of all functionaries and construction workers--with infinite loyalty to the party and the leader--thoroughly implementing party policy on the basis of the principle of absoluteness and unconditionality.

Displaying the revolutionary trait of implementing party policy unconditionally and thoroughly is a unique trait of chuche-type communist revolutionaries and constitutes a decisive guarantee for expediting socialist economic construction. Only by treating party policy with the spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality, is it possible to display mass heroism and peerless devotion in the construction of major party-proposed projects and mobilize all reserves and potential to the fullest.

In implementing party policy unconditionally and thoroughly, the fighting spirit and the work style displayed by those KPA soldiers and construction workers who built West Sea Lockgate are a brilliant example which all our KPA members and workers must emulate. These KPA soldiers and construction workers, with the spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality toward the orders and instructions of the party and the leader, and with the rock-hard conviction that they are sure to win if only they follow party leadership, carried out a grand nature-remaking project to build a world-class lockgate 20 ri offshore in the rough West Sea in a bold and revolutionary manner. They creditably fulfilled their assignments from the revolutionary point of view that they should implement party orders and instructions unconditionally whatever difficulty or obstacle might confront them. If our functionaries workers display matchless devotion and a heroic fighting trait, with the spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality toward party policy, just as the West Sea lockgate builders did, then they will be able to successfully expedite the construction of major projects.

In thoroughly meeting the party's policy-oriented demand for accelerating major projects, it is particularly important for functionaries to tackle their work in a substantive and organized manner. The attitude of one who only grumbles about conditions and fails to actively pushes a project because the project is so huge that naturally there are many difficulties, or the passive and irresponsible attitude of one who treats the task at hand only perfunctorily or tries to avoid undertaking it on his own responsibility--such attitude has nothing in common with the spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality toward party policy.

Functionaries must combat the old ideological remnants, such as formalism and expediency, and solve problems arising in major construction projects in a

responsible manner. They must exert themselves to take on tasks arising in the construction of major projects and always resolve knotty problems by setting their shoulders to the wheel. At the same time, they must actively seek out and mobilize hidden reserves to satisfactorily secure labor, equipment, and materials needed in the construction of major projects by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude.

In accelerating major construction projects it is also important for functionaries to properly tackle economic organizational work.

Economic organizational work is an important revolutionary duty assigned to economic guidance workers, and it is an essential requirement for them to discharge their responsibilities and duties. Trusting our functionaries, the party has assigned to them the important task of managing and running the national economy and erecting lasting monumental structures. Economic guidance workers must display their loyalty to the party and the leader by properly conducting economic organizational work and accelerating production and construction.

Major construction projects are very difficult and complex undertakings: a large number of people and a huge quantity of materials must be moved around; vast projects to be successively undertaken must be perfectly dovetailed with one another; the effects of ceaselessly changing natural and climatic conditions must be overcome. Therefore, to successfully push major projects, functionaries must speedily tackle economic organizational work, with a firm grip on every phase of it. By properly conducting economic organizational work, we can satisfactorily ensure an adequate supply of labor, materials, machinery, and equipment, and funds needed in major construction project and improve the effectiveness of investments, thereby completing the projects at hand in time.

In line with the Taean work system, our functionaries must go in among the construction workers to vigorously inspire them to implement party policy, while aggressively conducting economic organizational work, such as technical guidance, equipment management, logistic work, and labor administration.

Proper planning work is an important requirement for accelerating the construction of major projects through strenuous economic organizational work. Economic functionaries in this area must draw up accurate plans for supplying labor, equipment, materials, and funds needed in major projects in great detail according to party intentions and, on the basis of the plans so formulated, must help write proper contracts. Particularly, they have to perform proper planning work for those plant units which have long production cycles so that there may be no hitch in their construction.

In accelerating the construction of major projects, it is important to give priority to designing and ensuring proper logistic support. In the domain of designing, the designing workers' sense of responsibility and role must be enhanced so that the designs of important target projects and equipment can be completed definitely before construction and production get under way. They must also improve the quality of designing and properly organize efforts to introduce advanced designing methods. On the supply side, an orderly

operation system must be established in which important materials and plant facilities needed in major projects are supplied unconditionally, according to different categories, specifications, and qualities before construction starts. Particularly, we must decisively do away with the old mentality and way of thinking to use the "human wave tactic" in construction, and must strive to mechanize construction so that we can carry out more projects with less labor, money, and materials.

Proper battle command is a firm guarantee for vigorously pushing major construction projects. All our functionaries, with a firm determination to accomplish the party-assigned revolutionary tasks by all means, must lead construction spiritedly and skillfully. They must set high goals for completing major projects according to the demands of the party and discharge tasks arising in all stages one by one as if they were annihilating enemy troops. Particularly, it is important to organize the battle strictly according to a scientifically formulated plan for organized project execution, establish strong discipline, take measures to expeditiously cope with constantly changing conditions, thereby pushing the project on a normal basis and in a planned manner. At the same time, it arises as an urgent necessity in accelerating major construction projects to carry out various preparatory construction work in advance, such as the construction of power and water facilities, railway and road construction, the construction of temporary structures and logistic bases, and work out far-sighted plans to fend off the effects of adverse natural and climatic conditions.

In commanding workers in the battle to complete a major construction project, it is very important to ensure the quality, as well as the speed, of construction.

The major projects we are building will become the nation's valuable treasure and serve as the solid foundation for ensuring the well-being of our prosperity. Therefore, paying keen attention to attaining the good quality of construction, we must creditably build the party-proposed major projects into permanent monumental structures. Functionaries must see to it that construction workers and supporters strictly observe the pertinent technical regulations and standard operational procedure and that the inspection system is enhanced, so that they can guarantee the highest quality for constructed structures. After one major project is completed, they must concentrate all their efforts on the next project, and so on until all the major projects have been completed.

For the whole party, the whole country, and all the people to launch into the major construction projects is an important requirement for guaranteeing their successful completion.

The major construction projects are herculean attempts to remake nature. They can hardly be completed by the efforts of the constructors alone; they can be successfully accomplished only when they are given nationwide attention and societywide support. Inasmuch as the major construction projects are important undertakings designed to beef up the nation's overall economic might and to improve the people's living standard, it is their natural obligation for people in all sectors to render support to these projects.

All sectors of the national economy must actively seek out reserves to supply various kinds of machinery, equipment, and materials to construction sites. Particularly, the machine building industrial sector must produce more high-performance development machines, conveyors, and other construction machines for delivery to the construction sites, and also supply plant facilities in time so that there will be no hitch in installing them. The metal and building materials industries must normalize production at a high level, supply steel materials, cement, lumber, and other material on time. It is of great significance in norming construction at a high level for the railway transportation sector to tightly organize transportation work in order to transport equipment and materials to the major construction projects on time.

Leading cadres of the committees of the State Administration Council, ministries, provincial administrative and economic guidance committees, factories, and enterprises, cherishing deep in their hearts the party's intention to support the construction of the major projects as a vigorous partywide, statewide, and all-people campaign, must carry out organizational work in a planned and responsible manner. They must particularly see to it that mass heroism is displayed and a new construction speed created at the construction sites of the major projects, and carry out continuous, uninterrupted mass logistic support work to ensure proper working and living conditions for the workers.

Acceleration of major construction projects is an important policy goal of our party today and an urgent task which must be accomplished to bring about a new upswing in socialist economic construction now.

All functionaries, with a deep sense of responsibility and mission toward the party, the revolution, the country, and the people, must execute their assigned tasks in a responsible and organized manner and vigorously wage the struggle to complete the major construction projects launched under the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's long-range plans. Thus they shall actively contribute to the sacred undertaking to augment the nation's economic might, to constantly improve the people's living standard, and to ensure the grandeur and prosperity of the country and the well-being of our posterity.

SOME PROBLEMS IN IMPROVING THE ADMINISTRATION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 11, Nov 86 pp 58-63

[Article by Pak Yong-sik]

[Text] Upholding the tasks of technological revolution set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the 11th Plenary Session of the 6th WPK Central Committee, our country is currently engaged in a vigorous struggle to raise its science and technology to a higher level.

One of the important problems in briskly accelerating socialist construction and in rapidly developing the country's science and technology by vigorously carrying out the technological revolution in compliance with the party's policy requirements, is how to further improve and strengthen the work of science and technology administration in all sectors and units of the national economy.

The great leader comrade Kim Il-song taught:

"Only by properly carrying out the work of science and technology administration can we successfully forge ahead in the technological revolution. (Book "Kim Il-song's New Year speech, 1986," p 7)

Science and technology are essential means of struggle used in practical activity to conquer and remold nature. Economic construction, one of the important aspects of man's practical activity, is carried out by working on nature, which is vast in dimension and which is constantly changing. We carry out economic construction by going through the very difficult and complicated process of unraveling and utilizing the laws of nature's development. Science and technology administration is one aspect of organizational guidance for unraveling the laws of nature and for utilizing these laws in practical activity to our advantage. The basic substance of the work of science and technology administration consists of systematically organizing and guiding the whole gamut of scientific and technological activities, ranging from the formulation of scientific and technological research and development plans and their implementation to the summation and assessment of the results. In other words, science and technology administration is an administrative organizational and guidance work aimed at these objectives: correctly formulating scientific and technological problems that should be resolved

without fail in pushing socialist economic construction in accordance with the party's line and policy on the technological revolution; positively organizing and mobilizing scientists, technicians, and producer workers in the struggle to resolve these problems; taking proper logistic measures for scientific and technological work; and adopting the result of scientific and technological research in production without delay.

Improving scientific and technological work constitutes an important guarantee for organizing and planning the technological revolution so as to meet the intrinsic requirements of socialist society.

Socialist society is a superior society in which all aspects of economic life proceed in an organized and planned manner under unitary state guidance. There science and technology also develop in an organized and planned manner just as all aspects of economic life proceed in an organized and planned manner. In socialist society, national economic life cannot proceed properly, nor can science and technology be successfully developed through the technological revolution unless organized, planned, and uniform guidance is provided.

One of the important guarantees for rapidly developing science and technology to meet the intrinsic requirements of the socialist society lies in improving the work of science and technology administration. Only when by improving the work of science and technology administration, we draw up state scientific and technological research and development plans, as well as plans to develop science and technology at scientific research institutes, factories, and enterprises, in a cohesive manner, and only when we correctly organize the work of supplying necessary manpower and material resources and that of introducing research results in production and provide necessary guidance for it, will we be able to prevent decentralization and looseness in the development of technology, to push the technological revolution in a planned manner, and vigorously accelerate overall scientific and technological development.

Improving the work of science and technology administration is an essential requirement for smoothly consummating the technical revolution in a short period of time.

The technological revolution is a very difficult, complicated, and long-term undertaking. Crystallized in modern science and technology are the results of scientific research. Scientific research agencies and economic sectors concerned, as well as numerous organizations and enterprises under them, participate in tasks to resolve many scientific and technological problems and to utilize the results of the solutions thus made, and in these tasks, a huge sum of money is invested, and various technological means, as well as scientists, technicians, and producers with diverse specialties and occupational qualifications are mobilized. It needs time to resolve scientific and technological problems. A great deal of effort, materials, money, and time are required to resolve even relatively simple technological problems in a separate branch or unit of the scientific research sector or of the national economy.

The technological revolution, which undergoes all these difficult and complicated processes, can be carried out successfully only when it is backed up by correct organizational and guidance work. Only when we improve science and technology administration and organize manpower and materials for scientific and technological research and development in a rational manner at the national level, as well as at the sector- and unit-levels concerned in the national economy, and exert efforts to this end, will we be able to bring the energies and wisdom of the masses of people into full play and attain good results in scientific research work, overcoming restraints arising from the complexity and time-consuming nature of scientific and technological development work and smoothly consummate the technological revolution over a short period of time.

Improving and strengthening science and technology administration is an urgent requirement for successfully executing the tasks of the technological revolution lying before us today.

The rapid progress of socialist economic construction confronts us with the enormous tasks of smoothly meeting the continuously increasing demand for raw materials, fuel, and energy; of modernizing outmoded plant machinery and production processes; and of making production and management activities much more scientific. The rural economic sector is also faced with the militant tasks of realizing a comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of the rural economy through the acceleration of agricultural industrialization and modernization, and of raising all sectors of agricultural production onto a new scientific foundation by introducing much more scientific methods in seed raising, in crop cultivation, and in animal husbandry and by thoroughly adopting the chuche-oriented farming method. Many scientific and technological problems requiring new solutions have cropped up in achieving the chuche-orientation, modernization, and science-orientation of the national economy and in attaining the 10 prospective goals for socialist economic construction. These problems are increasing with the passage of time.

Although the proposed tasks of the technological revolution are immense, we have sufficient conditions and potential to successfully perform them: we have the wise leadership of the party and the leader; a legion of 1,250,000 scientists, technicians, and specialists; a mighty economic foundation; and great scientific and technological potential.

Whether we can successfully perform the vast tasks of developing science and technology and of executing the technological revolution today, when we have all necessary conditions and potential, will largely depend on how successfully we will organize the work of science and technology administration. Only by positively improving science and technology administration, will it be possible for us to set the right direction and goal for the technological revolution and work out proper logistic measures for it, to positively mobilize scientific research agencies in the struggle to achieve this end, and to solve new scientific and technological problems in timely fashion by bringing the creativeness and positiveness of the scientist, technician, and production workers into full play. And it will also be possible for us to quickly utilize the achievements of modern science and

technology by strengthening ties among scientific research sectors and between scientific research sectors and the sectors and units of the national economy.

In view of the importance and significance of science and technology administration in carrying out the technological revolution, our party has made a policy-oriented call for further efforts to be concentrated on strengthening this work.

The party's policy of successfully improving scientific and technological administration correctly reflects the present status of scientific and technological development in our country and the trends in scientific and technological development in the world, and as such, it is a legitimate policy for bringing about a new turnaround in the technological revolution. This policy reflects our party's noble intent to quickly develop science and technology through our own efforts in a manner suited to the situation in our country, by taking a firm chuche-oriented stand in scientific and technological research and development work, and to raise the country's overall scientific and technological level one notch higher as quickly as possible. The legitimacy and judiciousness of the party policy of improving and strengthening science and technology administration lies in that it will enable us to resolve the scientific and technological problems which await urgent solutions in socialist construction, and to better organize and actively push all tasks for scientific and technological development, thereby raising the country's science and technology onto a world-class level in a short period of time.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught:

"We must formulate accurate plans for scientific and technological development, strengthen nationwide logistic support for scientific and technological development, and carry out a systematic organizational work to introduce the results of scientific research into production in a timely fashion." (Ibid., p 7)

The most important problem in improving and strengthening science and technology administration is that of formulating correct plans for developing science and technology.

It is inevitable in developing technology that the old technology is replaced by a new technology, which is in turn replaced by a still newer technology. We must therefore correctly formulate science and technology development plans so that we can continuously and quickly develop our science and technology in conformity with the laws of technological development. Only by correctly formulated plans can we rapidly develop science and technology with a clear goal and direction and correctly organize and mobilize broad strata of people in the struggle to successfully carry out the technological revolution.

In formulating correct science and technology development plans, we must pay primary attention to consolidating and developing a self-supporting socialist national economy by our own efforts, our own technology, and our own resources, as well as to concentrating our efforts on resolving scientific and technological problems encountered in achieving the chuche-orientation.

modernization, and science-orientation of our national economy. Only a plan formulated in this way will be an excellent one which can effectively contribute to the development of the country's science and technology and to the prosecution of the technological revolution.

In order to correctly draw up a well-formulated science and technology development plan, we must first of all work out the right method of systematic planning for the development of science and technology. Only by firmly establishing a system of planning for the development of science and technology and only by working out a rational methodology, can we guarantee uniformity in planning and formulate a dynamic and flexible plan for developing science and technology.

In order to correctly formulate a science and technology development plan, we must also establish the right relationship between basic and applied sciences. If we ignore the study of basic science while giving too much weight to the productive functions of applied science, we will never be able to increase the country's scientific and technological potential, nor can we develop the theoretical field of basic science. Inversely, if we ignore the study of applied science by saying we have to give priority to the study of basic science, we will neither be able to fully utilize the country's scientific and technological potential nor to timely introduce the results of scientific research into production. In formulating a plan for developing science and technology, basic and applied sciences must be correctly combined so that we can develop basic science, and on the one hand, to make it better contribute to developing the country's science and technology, and on the other hand, develop applied science to introduce its results into production in timely fashion.

To formulate a correct science and technology developing plan, we must also set forth, based on correct calculations of its possible economic impacts, tasks to technically perfecting the objects and means of labor and production processes and to improve the quality of goods. We must also accurately calculate the economic effectiveness of the science and technology development plan so that we can produce the greatest possible scientific, technological, and economic results with the least expenditure.

The basis in correctly formulating a science and technology development plan lie in correctly formulating both long-range and immediate plans. Only by correctly formulating a long-range plan can we organize and carry out scientific and technological research and development work in a farsighted manner with a clear goal. Likewise, only by correctly formulating an immediate plan can we smoothly resolve scientific and technological problems arising at a given time while vigorously pushing production.

A long-range science and technology development plan must be formulated on the basis of concrete data such as: the current levels of economic as well as scientific and technological development in our country, the extent of technologies introduced in respective sectors and units, and the world trends in the development of science and technology. The plan drawn up this way must comprehensively reflect the goals that must be attained in the science and technology sectors in the long-range plan period and also provide for means

for achieving these goals. An immediate science and technology development plan must be dovetailed to the long-range plan. Both plans must not have overextended goals but be formulated in such a way that we can begin by solving key scientific and technological problems at a specific time while actively promoting construction by means of science and technology.

An important thing in improving science and technology administration is to strengthen logistical support for science and technology.

A science and technology development plan is in essence a vision for carrying out scientific and technological research and development work. Without proper logistics, we will never be able to correctly materialize any plan, no matter how well scientifically formulated, and no matter how accurately it reflects the needs of our time, nor will we be able to attain good results.

Even during the period of the severe fatherland liberation war when we had to sacrifice everything for victory in the war, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song provided all necessary conditions, such as supplying materials, funds, and laboratory equipment to enable us to safely continue the vinalon research in the rear. He subsequently made an arrangement to complete the vinalon research project at an intermediary experiment plant in the postwar period of rehabilitation when our people had to tighten their belts and cut down on expenses. As a result, the vinalon research was completed soon even under difficult circumstances, and the vinalon industry prided itself as a model of the chuche industry. If our people organize effective logistic support for the development of science and technology by following and learning from the noble example set by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, there will be no scientific and technological problems that cannot be resolved under today's favorable conditions.

An important thing in logistics for the development of science and technology is to correctly provide all material conditions necessary to carry out research work. Only by sufficiently providing material conditions can we attain good results in scientific research work and smoothly resolve problems arising in the course of introducing these results into production. Therefore, we must establish a system of supplying equipment and materials envisioned in the science and technology development plan by setting aside a certain quantity from the total output for this specific purpose. At the same time, we must preferentially supply funds in this regard. Because intermediary experimental plants are customarily used to consolidate the results of research work, these intermediary experimental plants must be scaled at a certain ratio in proportion to the size of full-fledged plants that are to be constructed and in such a manner as to smoothly resolve scientific and technological problems in building and operating these new plants. At the same time, we should smoothly introduce the results of scientific research work into production by determining in a rational manner the ratio between the number of personnel for scientific research work and that of personnel for experimental production.

In logistic support for scientific and technical development, it is very important to carry out proper indoctrination work on science and technology.

Science-technology information work comprises the collection and classification of information on the valuable results of research, as well as the collection and classification of materials on technological innovations, at home and abroad, and the supplying of pertinent information and materials to scientists and technicians. If we successfully carry out this work, we will be able to quickly broaden the fields of vision among scientists and technicians without much investment, to assist them in carrying out their scientific research work, and to further increase the country's level of science and technology by introducing new science and technology in a timely manner. Particularly at a time when a vigorous technological innovation movement is under way in all sectors of the national economy and when science and technology are rapidly developing on a global scale, systematically collecting, analyzing, and processing various scientific and technological documents and supplying required materials to scientists and technicians in timely fashion are of great significance in helping them: avoid overlapping in their research work; greatly economize on time, effort, and materials required in studying documents and in carrying out research work; resolve new scientific and technological problems; and quickly introduce advanced technology into the country. We must establish a more systematic science-technology information system, organize science-information work units more firmly, and gather and classify more domestic and foreign science research data on technological innovations so as to make them more widely available to our scientists and technicians.

Introducing scientific research successes into production in a timely manner is one of the important problems arising in strengthening and improving science and technology administration.

The mission of science and technology is to explain the laws governing the development of nature and to contribute to remaking nature. From the beginning science and technology sprang from the needs in life and have been developed without interruption in the process of popularizing life's rich experience. If the research successes are not quickly introduced in production, their worth will diminish, and no matter how valuable they may be, they cannot positively contribute to economic development. Only when they are introduced without delay can scientific research successes be made to prove their veracity and to effectively serve production and construction, and in the long run to positively propel new scientific and technological development.

To introduce scientific and technological research successes into production in a timely manner, it is imperative to strengthen the system of correctly screening and appraising these successes and to conduct proper screening. Democracy should be given full play in screening and judging scientific and technological research successes accomplished by scientists and technicians to correctly determine whether they can be introduced in production or not. Particularly in screening new technological inventions, even if they have great practical implications, arbitrary and rash judgments must be avoided and judgment should be made only after all requirements of the established system and procedures have been met by going through a careful collective screening

process. When technological innovation plans are introduced before they are fully perfected without going through such process, or when not highly innovative plans are introduced, they could be costly to the state.

Similar system and order should be thoroughly observed also in introducing advanced scientific and technological successes from abroad. Advanced foreign science and technology should be handled with the chuche-oriented point of view and stand and be adopted only after accurate calculations of their economic impact, as well as a strict scientific and technological review, have been made. Scientific and technological successes that have proved valuable should be introduced in production in a timely manner. New scientific and technological successes can generate various complicated problems and impede management activities in plants and enterprises for a certain period of time before they prove their full potential after introduction. That is why we must wage a vigorous struggle to introduce new scientific and technological successes. It is necessary to take various practical measures to help those plants and enterprises that have adopted new scientific and technological successes fend off negative impacts on their management activities. In this way, other plants and enterprises can be encouraged to positively introduce new scientific and technological successes.

For the timely introduction of scientific and technological research successes, it is imperative to firmly consolidate units specializing in the introduction of new technology and efforts should be concentrated on raising their role. In general, the introduction of scientific and technological research successes requires a great deal of money and scientific and technological resources. Sometimes, the cost of introducing new technology can be many times more than the amount of money needed for scientific research. The characteristics peculiar to the introduction of new technology makes it more reasonable to well organize institutions specializing in the introduction of new technology and make them handle the complicated projects that require a large amount of funds or that have to use scientific and technological resources from various other fields.

Proper technological management is important in improving the administration of science and technology.

Modern production is made up of complicated technical processes of various kinds in which advanced plant machinery and technical means are used. Without proper technological management work, the material factor of production--such as plants facilities, raw materials, and supplies--and the production process cannot be managed according to the requirements of mechanical engineering, nor can scientific and technological successes be consolidated and developed constantly. If technological management is not properly carried out, technology, even if it is renovated, will not prove its worth, nor will it spur the development of new technology.

To improve technological management, the role of the technological administration offices should be enhanced and technological regulations and standard operational procedures should be properly formulated. Thus, we should see to it that all facilities run at their full nominal capacity and production is carried out in a scientific and technological manner.

At the same time, practical measures should be taken in a timely manner to thoroughly eliminate the phenomenon of neglecting technological management among economic guidance functionaries while being absorbed in impending production work, as well as to analyze and sum up technological and economic indexes on a regular basis and improve such indexes.

An important guarantee for successfully resolving all problems arising in improving the administration of science and technology is to enhance the responsibility and role of economic guidance functionaries.

The purpose of our party's active efforts to push the technological revolution by improving science and technology administration is to free our workers from backbreaking labor and to provide them with a more independent and creative life by developing productivity and strengthening the nation's economic might. The honorable duty to vigorously carry out the technological revolution by properly conducting the work of science and technology administration devolves on none other than our economic guidance workers. Only when, correctly aware of the party's intentions and the requirements of the technological revolution, they organize the work of science and technology administration in detail and actively mobilize technicians and producers, can prodigious successes be attained in executing the technological revolution.

Economic guidance functionaries must deeply realize that the proper execution of science and technology administration is an honorable revolutionary task necessary to implement our party's and the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song's profound ideas of achieving the prosperity of the country and people and providing our workers with an independent and creative life in both labor and material culture, by properly pushing ahead with technological revolution. With this keen realization, economic guidance functionaries must always direct profound attention to properly conducting the work of science and technology administration. In particular, they must responsibly organize the work of science and technology administration without allowing even an iota of formalism, expediency, or irresponsible working attitudes.

The important issue which requires particular efforts for solution in improving the work of science and technology administration is that of giving scientists and technicians definite research tasks by properly organizing work with scientists and technicians, to smoothly ensure conditions required for research work, and to properly conduct their functions of grasp, control, summation, and evaluation. Only when these functions are properly conducted can the revolutionary zeal of scientists and technicians and their creative positiveness be further enhanced and proud success be registered in the development of science and technology. Economic guidance functionaries must not only properly carry out various forms of organizational work to develop science and technology but also thoroughly establish strict discipline and order which makes it mandatory to fulfill the scientific and technological development plan as well as the national economic plan.

In order to properly conduct the work of science and technology administration, it is important for functionaries themselves to improve their

own scientific and technological levels and to become the standard-bearers in the technological revolution. Experience shows that in the units where good success is being attained in the implementation of the technological revolution, there are always able guidance functionaries with rich scientific and technological knowledge. All functionaries must further improve the levels of their technical skills, to become inventors and men of action, must also conduct the work of science and technology administration substantially and effectively while taking the initiative in pushing the technological revolution.

Properly conducting the work of science and technology administration is an important duty of our functionaries today when science and technology are being rapidly developed and the technological revolution is being deepened and developed.

All of our economic guidance functionaries and scientific and technological guidance functionaries must actively participate in the struggle to thoroughly implement the party's policy of the technological revolution and to elevating the nation's science and technology to a new height by further improving the work of science and technology administration.

LABOR ADMINISTRATION IS AN IMPORTANT WORK IN SOCIALIST ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean Nov 11, Nov 86 pp 64-69

[Article by Kang Yong-su]

[Text] Constantly stepping up labor administration is an important task in improving socialist economic management and successfully facilitating economic construction. Improvements in socialist economic management and success in socialist construction depend largely on how labor administration is carried out.

Labor administration is a work dealing with people and is aimed at making workers strain consciously and sincerely to perform their work as best as they can. In other words, it is a work aimed, among others, at rationally organizing society's labor, accurately setting labor-usage norms, and thoroughly implementing the socialist system of rewarding labor, improving the workers' levels of technical skills, and providing the workers with adequate working and living conditions, as well as fostering the communist attitude toward labor among them.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught:

"Labor administration is one of the most crucial aspects of socialist economic management, and improving and strengthening labor administration is an important factor in accelerating the building of Socialism and Communism." ("Collected Works of Kim Il-song," Vol. 21, P 361)

What place should be given to labor administration in organizing and executing it, is an important question in improving overall socialist economic management and expediting production and construction.

By elucidating that labor administration is one of the most crucial works that we must firmly grasp in socialist economic management, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has provided the guiding principle for conducting economic management in a scientific and rational manner adapted to the intrinsic nature of the socialist system.

That labor administration is one of the most crucial aspect of socialist economic management, is related to the fact that labor administration is in essence work with people.

Basic to socialist economic management is work with people.

Unlike in a capitalist society, in a socialist society the producer masses are not the object of management but the masters of production and management. Therefore, in a socialist society the economy can be properly managed only when we move forward with a firm grip on work with broad circles of working people, heightening their awareness and sense of responsibility as masters of production and management and inspiring them with revolutionary fervor and creative positiveness. No major success can be expected in socialist economic construction even under the circumstances in which we have modern machinery and equipment and adequate conditions for production, unless the producer masses are inspired with enthusiasm.

Labor administration is an important part of work with people. It is not a simple administrative work of reinforcing the ranks of workers and finding jobs for applicants. What is of basic significance in labor administration is work with people and, importantly, this part of labor administration is aimed at cultivating in the workers the communist attitude toward labor. When workers are implanted with the communist attitude toward labor through work with people, specifically through political work, is it possible to improve labor efficiency by bringing their revolutionary fervor and creative positiveness into full play and to provide decisive conditions for ensuring continuous growth in production.

Inasmuch as labor administration is in essence work with people, it always maintains its place as one of the crucial components in socialist economic administration.

That labor administration is one of the most crucial components of socialist economic management, is also related to the fact that it is the work of utilizing and managing manpower, a positive and decisive factor of production.

When seen from an economic point of view, socialist economic management can be said to be the work of managing various factors of production. Accordingly, the relative importance of each facet of socialist economic management is closely linked to the role that factors of production play in production.

Labor administration is the work of utilizing and managing manpower, the most positive factor of production. Unlike other factors of production, workers have ideological consciousness, certain technical skills, and experience in production. Because of this peculiarity, people with an ability to work act with a goal in mind and play a leading and decisive role in moving and combining various other factors of production in creating material wealth. Precisely because labor administration is the work of utilizing and managing a work force of such a nature, it plays a significant role in accelerating socialist economic construction.

When through proper labor administration, we, on the one hand, inculcate love for labor in the minds of workers and make them participate in labor seriously, and on the other hand, properly place manpower and correctly set labor-usage norms, and thoroughly implement the socialist principle of distribution, the workers will display a high degree of revolutionary fervor and creativeness and sincerely fulfill their revolutionary duties assigned to them. When workers display creativeness in their work with awareness as masters in production and management, we will be able to properly manage the economy and vigorously accelerate socialist economic construction. This is one of the reasons why labor administration is one of the most crucial components of socialist economic management.

That labor administration is one of the most crucial facets of socialist economic management is also related to the fact that it plays a significant role in improving and strengthening other aspects of economic management.

To constantly improve socialist economic management, we have to simultaneously improve all its aspects, such as planning work, equipment management, materials management, and labor management, guidance for production, financial management, and logistic work.

Various aspects of socialist economic management, each with its own characteristics, interact in close relationships with one another and, management improves in this process. However, this does not mean that all the aspects which make up the contents of economic management are equally important and play an equal part.

Success in overall socialist economic management depends by large measure on how well we carry out labor management, which directly deals with workers, who are masters in production and management and who are in charge of it. Apart from labor administration, success in any other aspects of economic management is unthinkable.

Only by improving labor administration and making all workers bring their talents and creativeness into full play with a high degree of awareness as masters in production and management, will it be possible to bring about another upswing in overall socialist economic control and management, including planning work, equipment management, materials management, and financial management, as well as manpower management work.

By improving labor administration, we can accurately set labor-usage norms and manpower placement standards--important technical and economical standards in economic planning--and thus ensure the scientific quality in planning and improve detailed planning as well. Moreover, if we indoctrinate workers in the spirit of love for labor, place them on the right jobs according to their sex, abilities, physical conditions, and aptitudes, and constantly improve their levels of technical skills, then they will keep machines and equipment in good repair according to the requirements of the technical regulations, conserve materials, and produce more and better with available equipment and materials. At the same time, strengthening labor administration will make it possible to eliminate waste of social labor and attain greater economic results with less expense. This will in turn make it possible to successfully

implement the independent economic accounting system, a planned management method of state-run enterprises under socialism, and rationalize enterprise management.

All this explains why labor administration is one of the key areas which we must firmly grasp in socialist economic management.

Strengthening labor administration is an urgent requirement today, when we are faced with an honorable and weighty revolutionary task to bring about a new turnaround in socialist economic construction.

Today we are confronted with unprecedented awesome economic construction tasks. We must brilliantly fulfill this year's plan and, next year, a year of great significance, we have to go on to attain continuous revolutionary upsurges in socialist economic construction. We must make decisive progress particularly in capturing the grand 10 prospective targets for socialist economic construction by hastening the construction of the major target projects, such as the Sunchon vinalon complex and power plant projects; Kimchaek Iron Complex's second-phase expansion and magnesium clinker facility expansion projects; the coal mine complex expansion, railway construction, and tideland reclamation projects in the Anju Area; and the potassium fertilizer plant and salt pan construction projects.

Because these huge tasks before us envisage an unprecedentedly fast economic development pace and large-scale construction, they can be accomplished only by having the workers display a higher degree of revolutionary fervor and labor enthusiasm than ever before and by most effectively mobilizing and utilizing manpower. Therefore, further improving and strengthening labor administration to suit the demands of developing reality, arises as an important problem in satisfactorily accomplishing the revolutionary tasks at hand by accelerating production and construction.

The idea elucidated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song that labor administration is one of the most crucial aspects of socialist economic management is a scientific and revolutionary idea embodying the fundamental principles of the chuche ideology.

The basic principle that man, as the master in every matter, determines everything indicates that in socialist society the masses of working people are masters in respect to economic management and they are the people who decide what to do about all problems arising in economic management. For this reason, socialist economic management requires that every task be carried out with people at the center, regarding work with people as a basic requirement, and that all problems be solved with active participation by the masses of people.

The idea that labor administration should be firmly grasped as one of the most crucial aspects of socialist economic management embodies the basic principle of the chuche ideology that every problem must be solved through work with people, by placing people at the center.

In fact, constantly improving labor management by firmly grasping it as one of the most crucial aspects of socialist economic management, is a requirement which stems from the basic principles of the chuché ideology and an important problem that must be solved in order to accelerate our economy which is already at a high stage, still faster. It is a rewarding task necessary to expedite the implementation of the grand socialist economic construction plan unfurled by our party.

All functionaries, keenly aware of the importance of labor administration as one of the crucial aspects which should be firmly grasped in socialist economic management, must actively strive to improve and strengthen it.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught:

"Success in socialist construction depends largely on whether labor administration work is properly performed or not. Therefore, labor administration is a very important work on which we must keep a firm grip throughout the entire process of socialist, communist construction." ("Collected Works of Kim Il-song," Vol. 23, p 203)

Constantly improving and strengthening labor administration in conformity with the inevitable demands of socialist economic development, is an important task arising in brilliantly implementing the long-range economic construction plan of the party and the great leader. We must pay keen attention to solving current problems arising in improving labor administration while exerting our primary efforts to vigorously performing work with people, namely political work, according to party intentions and thus make all workers successfully fulfill their assigned revolutionary tasks by displaying a high sense of responsibility and a high degree of creativeness.

In improving and strengthening labor administration at present, it is most important to reduce auxiliary and indirect labor in production as well as labor in nonproductive areas, and to decisively increase the ratio of labor in basic production, particularly that of direct labor, to labor used in all sectors of the economy.

Labor in basic production and direct labor play the most important role in production processes. Labor used in basic production is labor which participates in all processes of basic production in making products in factories and enterprises concerned, and direct labor is that portion of labor in basic production which directly makes products by changing the shapes of materials it works on. This kind of labor plays a decisive role in fulfilling the part of the national economic plan assigned to factories and enterprises concerned.

When the ratio of labor in basic production, particularly that of direct labor, to all labor used in basic production is high, it is possible to put available manpower to more effective use and produce more and further increase per worker output.

Therefore, only reducing auxiliary and indirect labor to increase the ratio of labor in basic production, particularly that of direct labor, to all labor used in production, is one of the important problems that must be solved in labor administration.

To decisively increase the ratio of labor used in basic production, particularly that of direct labor, to all labor used in production, we must set up a strong discipline of strictly observing the principle of placing newly received youths and adults in this area. At the same time, we must increase the levels of mechanization and automation, introduce more efficient work methods, actively utilize rational forms of organizing the usage of labor, and better organize work in nonproductive areas, particularly in areas using auxiliary and indirect labor, so that labor can be actively conserved to provide more labor for processes using direct labor, as well as for basic production.

In improving and strengthening labor administration at present, it is also important to timely reassess the existing labor-usage norms and set new norms in their place to suit the demands of developing reality.

It is an inevitable phenomenon that as socialist construction intensifies and develops, all factors having an impact on labor-usage norms also develop and change, factors such as the workers' levels of ideological consciousness and technical skills and the state of scientific and technological development. By consistently improving labor-usage norms, to suit the demands of this objective reality, we can increase labor productivity by bringing the enthusiasm and creativeness of the producer masses into full play and correctly follow the social principle of distribution.

If we fail to timely revise labor-usage norms to suit developing reality, it is possible that we will have outperformed the labor-usage norm while being unable to quickly increase production. This would entail the defrayment of an unwarrantedly excess amount of the cost-of-living fund. It would also entail waste in social labor by including in the plan more labor than necessary when a labor usage plan is formulated, and also by placing more labor than necessary when work is organized.

To replace the old backward labor-usage norms by new advanced norms, we must step up political work among workers to make them voluntarily participate in the revision of the labor-usage norms with the attitude of being masters. In the final analysis, inasmuch as people determine everything, we can achieve a great success in revising the labor-usage norms only by bringing in the workers' high degree of political awareness and enthusiasm.

To replace the old labor-usage norms by advanced ones, we must accurately assess the state of all factors which have an impact on the formulation of labor-usage norms, such as workers' levels of ideological consciousness and technical skills, the level of scientific and technological development, the state of materials supply work, the degree of specialization and cooperativization of production, improvements in production and manpower organization, and natural conditions. Only by doing so, can we accurately set the labor-usage norms which accurately reflect new changes in reality.

Also for revising the labor-usage norms, it is an important requirement to step up the ideological struggle against old ideological remnants, such as departmentalism, egoism, formalism, and propensity to seek fame. The task to revise labor-usage norms is by no means an easy, smooth work. When the formulation of innovative labor-usage norms is undertaken, it is customary for the old ideological remnants to set their braking machine in motion and oppose the move. Therefore, only by waging a staunch struggle against the old ideological remnants, is it possible to successfully revise labor-usage norms.

The correct implementation of the socialist principle of income distribution is an important task in improving labor administration at this time.

The thoroughgoing implementation of the socialist principle of income distribution arises as an important requirement for accelerating production and construction and improving the people's material and cultural living standard by giving full play to the creative positiveness of the workers.

The socialist principle of income distribution means distributing income to the workers in proportion to the amount of their work and the extent of their contribution thereto. In other words, it means dividing among the workers the portion of the general social product which is set aside for their consumption, according to the quality and quantity of labor they have rendered to society.

When the socialist principle of income distribution is properly followed, we can arouse enthusiasm for labor, tighten up labor discipline, and actively inspire workers to work sincerely and conscientiously. Therefore, functionaries in the labor administration field must pay constant attention to accurately observe the socialist way of income distribution in accordance with the legitimate requirements of socialist society.

In applying the socialist principle of income distribution, it is of particular importance to accurately defray the cost of living. The cost of living is the basis for distributing income generated by labor, and its accurate payment is a requisite for properly applying the socialist principles of income distribution.

To pay the cost of living accurately, the graduated system of cost of living must be properly applied. In this connection, great efforts must be exerted to properly graduate the cost of living for workers so that, as required by the principle of socialist income distribution, those who worked more or those who produced a higher industrial output as individuals should draw a higher income for their cost of living than others who worked less or who produced a lower industrial output. By so doing, we can heighten the workers' zeal for labor and raise the per capita industrial output. At the same time, many forms of additional reward should be provided timely and accurately so as to make the workers display a higher degree of enthusiasm for production and creativeness.

One of the important tasks which arise in improving labor administration is to vigorously carry out work aimed at increasing the per capita output of the employees.

Constantly increasing the per capita industrial output of the employees is what our party policy is consistently demanding, with a view to firmly consolidating the nation's economic foundations and providing a more affluent and cultural life for our people by accelerating socialist economic construction.

The per capita output of the employees is an index of labor productivity calculated for all the employees in the production sector and, as such, it reflects the labor productivity of the producers and the labor usage efficiency of the enterprises. By increasing the per capita output of the employees, we can increase national income and state accumulation, and this in turn enables us to build additional modern factories and enterprises, to maintain a high tempo of expanded reproduction, and to constantly increase public consumption even while consolidating the nation's economic foundations. Therefore functionaries must exert great efforts to increase the per capita output of the employees, firmly grasp this task as a key link in labor administration.

To rapidly increase the per capita output of the employees, we must vigorously push the technical revolution. The per capita output of the employees depends largely on the mechanization and modernization levels of production. Accordingly, upholding the party policy on the technical revolution, we must step up science research, wage a vigorous mass innovation movement, and strengthen creative cooperation among scientists, technicians, and workers while actively encouraging them to invent more modern and complete instruments of labor, technical processes, and production methods for introduction in production. It is also important to properly carry out manpower placement and widely introduce a rational mode of manpower organization so that we can produce and build more with less manpower. For propelling the struggle to increase the per capita out of the employees, it is an important requirement: (1) to make a proper political appraisal of the performance of those who have made technical innovations, or have increased labor productivity, or have overfulfilled their production plans; (2) to give them an additional recompense, such as a prize money and a bounty.

In improving and strengthening labor administration, it is of great importance to regularly review the state of labor administration and take timely steps to improve it.

In order that labor administration may be constantly improved and strengthened to thoroughly implement our party's labor policy, we must carry out the proper work of ascertaining the real condition, correctly pinpointing the bottlenecks, and removing them in timely fashion.

Our socialist economic construction is constantly changing and developing, and new and complex problems crop up one after another in the course of implementation of the party's labor policy. Moreover, performance levels differ among functionaries, and they implement the party's labor policy under

different conditions, and the old ideological remnants still lurk in the minds of some people. Under these circumstances, it arises as an important problem to pay constant attention to labor administration.

Therefore, regularly grasping the real state of labor administration in detail and removing bottlenecks in timely fashion, constitutes an important means for constantly improving and strengthening labor administration in conformity with the requirements of developing reality.

In grasping the real state of labor administration in detail and improving it, it is important for the state to conduct inspection of labor administration in different sectors of the national economy or in different aspects of labor administration on a regular basis, and for the State Administration Council, state commissions, and departments to grasp the real state of labor administration in factories and enterprises under their respective jurisdiction and to timely locate and remove bottlenecks, so that the party's labor policy may be thoroughly implemented.

Enhancing the sense of responsibility of functionaries in the area of labor administration and their role is a firm guarantee for improving and strengthening labor administration. Functionaries in the area of labor administration must discharge their revolutionary duties before the party and the revolution by solving all problems arising in improving labor administration in a responsible manner as befits the masters while combating outmoded work attitudes and work styles such as formalism and expediency.

Improving and strengthening labor administration in conformity with the demands of developing reality is an honorable and responsible task to implement our party's great idea of bringing about a new change on all fronts of socialist construction by speeding up the march of the '80s in the same way we built the West Sea Lockgate.

With a firm grip on labor administration as one of the most crucial tasks of socialist economic construction, we must continuously improve and strengthen labor administration and thus vigorously dash forward with the spirit of the speed battle joined to the Chollima spirit and contribute to bringing about a new upswing in production and construction.

THE SPLENDID VITALITY OF THE PARTY POLICY ON PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 11, Nov 86 pp 70-74

[Article by Kim Yong-ik]

[Text] Public health work is a rewarding task to protect the lives of the people, improve their health, and guarantee them a more independent and creative life.

A strong physique and a sanitary and cultured life, as well as an independent ideological consciousness, lend themselves to independent and creative activities.

People's healthy physiques are the foundation for waging revolutionary struggle and building a rich and powerful nation. No matter how well ideologically one may be prepared, and no matter how hard one may try to be faithful to the revolution in his heart, it would be impossible for him to satisfactorily fulfill his revolutionary assignments unless he is healthy. When one has a strong physique as well as a revolutionary ideological consciousness, he will be able to discharge his duties with fervent creative enthusiasm and with a strong will and happiness.

Public health work, particularly preventive medicine, is of great significance in helping people build a strong physique which will enable them to enjoy happiness while engaging in creative activities to their hearts' content.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, pointed out:

"The party's policy on preventive medicine is a basic public health policy embodying the intrinsic requirements of socialist medicine." (Book "On Further Improving and Strengthening Public Health Work," p 5)

Socialist medicine in essence is preventive medicine. What is basic to social medicine is not treating people after they get sick but to take steps to prevent disease.

Preventive medicine and treatment are the basic contents of public health work. Protecting the lives of the people and promoting their health is unthinkable apart from preventive medicine and treatment. The purpose of treatment is to protect the lives and health of the people against disease whereas the purpose of preventive medicine is to take steps to prevent them from contracting disease.

How to formulate the questions of preventive medicine and treatment, the basic twin contents of public health work, and which of the two should be considered more basic, arise as very important questions in developing public health work. Placing greater emphasis on preventive medicine in public health work is an advanced and people-oriented stance which firmly guarantees the health of the masses of people, whereas placing main emphasis on treatment is a capitalist stance inclined to exploitation and pecuniary interests.

Because money is its main interest, bourgeois medicine does not pay due attention to preventive medicine. This is because the prevention of disease does not accord with the interests of the capitalists. Inasmuch as the capitalists are interested in selling more medicine, they want as many people as possible to get sick. The masses of people under capitalist society suffer from the scourge of disease, with the benefits of civilization out of their reach, but this is absolutely no concern of the society. On the contrary, under socialism, all state policies serve the interests and happiness of the masses of working people. Under socialism, a people-oriented public health system is established in which the state takes full responsibility for taking care of the the people's lives and health. Accordingly, socialist medicine holds it as its basic task to take steps in advance to prevent people from contracting disease and to protect and promote their health.

Clarifying the place preventive medicine occupies in socialist medicine, our party has outlined its policy on preventive medicine as the mainstay of its public health policy.

Our party policy on preventive medicine is the most advanced and people-oriented policy embodying the true superiority of our socialist system.

Ours is the most advanced and revolutionary socialist system embodying the requirements of the immortal chuche ideology. In our society, the workers are real masters of the state and society, and all material and cultural wealth is used for the well-being of the masses of working people. Our workers know of no worry about food, clothing, and spending, with their material and cultural well-being constantly improving as the society advances.

Apart from the healthy physique of our people, one cannot speak of their well-being and happiness. Being brilliantly realized is our people's desire to faithfully serve the country and live a long happy life, enjoying health.

As you see, our party policy on preventive medicine is a mirror reflection of the genuine superiority of our socialist system, and it stems from the basic goal of our party's chuche-oriented public health policy to protect and promote the lives and health of the masses of working people.

Today, in our country, the people's centuries-long dream of freeing themselves from disease and enjoying a healthy, happy life is coming true as a result of the brilliant implementation of the policy on preventive medicine under the sagacious leadership of the party and the leader.

Particularly, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il published his historic document "On Improving and Strengthening Public Health Work" to enunciate the programmatic tasks which we must firmly grasp and fulfill in public health work, and since then he has led the nation in their implementation, thereby bringing about an epochal change in overall public health work.

Through the struggle to implement the party policy on preventive medicine, the nation's overall public sanitary condition has drastically improved, with our people enjoying a happy life to their hearts' content while engaged in creative activities with a healthy physique, in a sanitary, cultured environment protected by thoroughgoing disease prevention measures. The reality in our country, where people's average life expectancy has been systematically lengthened and their physical strength has grown, clearly shows that the party's policy on preventive medicine is the most advanced, superior, and revolutionary policy.

The immense vitality of our party's unique policy on preventive medicine is evident, above all, from the fact that it has turned ours into a civilized country free of epidemics.

Epidemics are a symbol of primitiveness and the product of exploitation and oppression. In the period under Japanese colonial rule, our people had to shiver in anxiety and fear as various epidemics spread each season. But today, ours has become a civilized country free from epidemics.

Today's reality in our country, where the epidemics which used to endanger the lives of the people have been completely wiped out, and where everybody lives in a cultured, sanitary environment, would be unthinkable but for the sagacious leadership and warm solicitude of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party.

Even under the difficult circumstances in the early days of nation founding and during the Fatherland Liberation War, and even in the heap of ashes in the postwar period, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, concerned about our people's health, took all necessary measures to prevent epidemics, and has seen to it that disease prevention measures were stepped up keeping pace with developments in the revolution and construction.

In our country a struggle to prevent and stamp out epidemics was launched as a nationwide mass movement and the work of inoculating all the people against communicable diseases was constantly stepped up, thereby laying a firm material and technical foundation for conducting disease prevention work in a scientific and technical manner.

As a result, in our country, where in bygone days, terrible epidemics were rampant endangering the lives and health of the people, all our people, now

having long average life expectancy, enjoy their health thanks to the thoroughgoing implementation of our party's policy on preventive medicine.

The vitality of the party policy on preventive medicine is also evident from the fact that our workers live in a sanitary, cultured environment and ours has become a country free from pollution.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the party, the cities and villages of our beautiful country have become a paradise in which everyone enjoys health with long life expectancy, knowing of no disease, and ours has become the cleanest, most cultured country in the world.

With the enactment of an environment protection law, our party by law ensured a cultured, sanitary living environment for the workers and the thorough prevention of pollution. In building even a single factory or house, our party has always paid serious attention to seeing that no damage is caused to the environment and to the people's health. No state funds are spared in building treatment plants to neutralize harmful industrial waste or gas discharged by factories and enterprises. Particularly when new factories and enterprises are built, it is mandatory to see that they have as little harmful effect on human health as possible and have a process for thoroughly treating pollutants built at the same time. Strict inspection is enforced in this regard.

In cities and industrial districts, with all necessary sanitary conditions fully met, the people's living environment has become more sanitary and cultured and pollution is being thoroughly prevented.

Thanks to the tender solicitude of the party and the leader, all necessary sanitary conditions related to the life of the urban population have been fully ensured, and the greenery program has reached a high point. It is no accident that many friends visiting our country, impressed by its greenery and cleanliness, say that Pyongyang is a city located inside the park and that the skies of the Land of the Morning Calm are always blue and the air is always clean.

In addition, special concern is directed to protecting the sanitary condition of the rivers. All factories and enterprises generating industrial waste have been fully equipped with waste treatment facilities, and a proper residential waste treatment system is in place. As a result, river pollution is thoroughly prevented through the tightening of environmental protection work for the rivers.

In capitalist countries, industrial development is invariably accompanied by so much river pollution that people say "the history of industrialization is one of river pollution." On the contrary, in our country, despite the development of modern industry, particularly despite the erection of numerous chemical plants everywhere, there is no pollution. As a result, our people enjoy their health and happiness to their hearts' content in an environment of beautiful mountains, clean rivers, and fresh air.

Not only the sanitary condition of cities but also that of the countryside has been radically improved, narrowing the gap between the sanitary levels of cities and villages. Our countryside, which was stagnant and messy in bygone days, has taken on a new look as a clean and nice place to live in. In our countryside, shacks, a telltale sign of poverty and backwardness, have completely disappeared, and in their place, fine modern housing furnished with all necessary sanitary facilities, such as indoor plumbing and bath tubs, has been erected on a large scale. Thus villages are literally catching up with cities.

The immense vitality of our party policy on preventive medicine is also evident from the fact that the working environment of the workers has become so sanitary and cultured that labor is a reliable guarantee for their health and longevity.

Labor is the source of society's growing material-cultural wealth, as well as of the people's happiness.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set it forth as one of the important tasks arising in the revolution and construction to protect and promote the health of our people, who in bygone days, under Japanese imperialist rule, were compelled to live a miserable life, subjected to backbreaking labor and suffering from the demon of ill-health. On that basis, he has provided our workers with safe, sanitary working conditions. Setting it forth as a noble duty of the communists to free our people from backbreaking labor, he has taken all solicitous measures to this end.

Thanks to the sagacious leadership and tender care of the party and the leader, labor has literally become the source of happiness and health. Our workers are joyfully working under a condition fully provided with all necessary sanitary engineering equipment and labor safety measures. They are well supplied with labor safety materials and nutritional dietary supplements according to the types of their jobs and the peculiarities of their work. Our workers are well provided with a sanitary, cultured life, and the neatness in production in factories has reached a high level. The inside and outside of factories are in an excellent sanitary, cultured condition as a result of the drive to make the inside of factories look like a palace and the outside look like a park.

Thanks to the people-oriented policy, which values people most and which is showing every solicitude to them, a vigorous struggle has been waged to eliminate harmful waste generated in production processes. As a result, harmful labor, a vestige of the old society, has been turned into harmless labor. With the introduction of automation and remote control in industrial production process requiring high heat, workers have been freed from heat-affected labor. At the same time, technical remodeling has been actively carried out to eliminate harmful waste, such as toxic gas and dust, generated in production process, resulting in the elimination of waste harmful to the health of the workers. With harmful labor converted to harmless labor, labor is becoming more enjoyable and cultured, an activity that guarantees health and a long life.

With the adoption of an advanced medical service system in which each doctor is responsible for public health in a specific district assigned to him, the health of the people is being thoroughly protected and improved under the responsible care of health workers. This is another demonstration of the immense vitality of the party policy on preventive medicine.

In our country all medical facilities are systematically protecting and improving the health of the people as their responsibility, with doctors systematically looking after the health of the people living in areas under their jurisdiction while providing preventive medical services. The inhabitants have been receiving systematic preventive medical examinations and preventive vaccinations; and scientific health management has been implemented with preventive medicine at the center; and an active struggle has been waged to search out factors which may likely cause disease in a living environment and at workplaces and to stamp them out. With a firm guarantee thus provided for their health, our people enjoy a happy life, knowing of no chronic disease.

Still another demonstration of the vitality of our party policy on preventive medicine is that through a scientific and cultured child care program, all children are growing strong and healthy and that physical exercise has become a common practice and part of daily life among workers, resulting in a further improvement in their physiques.

With the living and working environments of our inhabitants made sanitary and cultured so as to be conducive to promoting their health, with medical service being provided on the basis of preventive medicine, and with all benefits of preventive medicine guaranteed, everyone is living a rewarding life, enjoying health with long life expectancy, knowing of no disease.

As a result of the thorough implementation of the policy on preventive medicine in public health work under the sagacious leadership and meticulous care of the party and the leader, our people's centuries-long dream of freeing themselves from disease and living in health and happiness is brilliantly coming true.

Indeed a prodigious success has been made in the struggle to implement the party policy on preventive medicine. However, we cannot be complacent with our achievements. The work of protecting people's lives and promoting their health confronts us with ever growing demands with the advance of the revolution and the development of society.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, pointed out:

"The public health sector must thoroughly implement the party policy on preventive medicine with a firm grip on it." (*Ibid.*, pp 5-6)

We must make new progress in public health work by thoroughly implementing the party policy on preventive medicine to suit the demands of reality arising from the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

Preventive medicine is basic to the implementation of the party policy on preventive medicine. With a firm grip on disease prevention work, we must pay proper attention to keeping the living and working environments sanitary and cultured.

Only by keeping the living and working environments sanitary and cultured, can we prevent epidemics from breaking out and, even if an epidemic broke out, prevent it from spreading.

Public health functionaries and all workers must keep the streets, villages, homes, and workplaces clean and keep cultural and health facilities in good repair and operate them on a regular basis.

In all units, they must carry out systematic disinfection and vaccination programs while stepping up medical inspections to prevent diseases from infiltrating from the outside.

Preventive medical organizations must enhance their role and step up their service as preventive medical facilities while continuing to exert great efforts at disease prevention.

To implement the party policy on preventive medicine, we must properly carry out the work of preventing pollution. Pollution is the source of terrible diseases. Prevention of pollution is an important task to protect and promote the people's lives and health and to provide them with more sanitary and cultured working as well living conditions.

The public health sector, always paying keen attention to the prevention of pollution, must set up the right pollution surveillance system; carry out air, water, and soil analysis on a regular basis; and work out thorough measures for the timely search for and elimination of pollutants. At the same time, strict controls must be instituted to stamp out the phenomenon of factories and enterprises freely discharging harmful pollutants.

Stepping up propaganda on sanitation is an important requirement for thoroughly implementing the party policy on preventive medicine.

Propaganda on sanitation is a political work to organize and mobilize the masses in the struggle to implement the party policy on preventive medicine.

By intensifying propaganda on sanitation among workers, the public health sector must make them participate in the drive to keep their living and working environments clean as befitting the master, with a correct understanding of the party's public health policy.

In stepping up propaganda work on sanitation, it is important to embrace broad circles of social forces in the work. In propaganda work on sanitation, the public health sector must mobilize the society's propaganda force and wherewithal, as well as its own propaganda force. Propaganda materials on sanitation must be provided to students at all levels so that they can extensively carry out propaganda on sanitation as an extracurricular activity. At the same time, the doctor assignment system must be strengthened. This

system is the most superior public health management system consistent with the intrinsic nature of preventive medicine.

The public health sector must correctly set up a suitable zoning system on the principle of organically combining production and residential units in order to properly assign doctors to specific districts so that they can conduct systematic studies on the health condition of the people living in their respective districts and can take pertinent preventive medical measures.

In thoroughly implementing our party's policy on preventive medicine, it arises as a very important problem to enhance the role of public health workers, the people directly in charge.

With a high sense of responsibility for the lives and health of the people, all public health workers must implement the party policy on preventive medicine still more thoroughly so that they can actively contribute to realizing the party's noble intention to build our country into a paradise in which all workers live in happiness, singing of their perfect health.

LEADING BY PERSONAL EXAMPLE IS A REVOLUTIONARY TRAIT THAT FUNCTIONARIES MUST POSSESS

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 11, Nov 86 pp 75-80

[Article by Pak Chae-pom]

[Text] Leading by personal example occupies an important place in work style and is the communist and revolutionary work style that leading functionaries must possess. Only when leading functionaries lead by personal example in every aspect of work and daily life, can they win the deep trust of the masses and successfully accomplish tasks at hand by vigorously organizing and mobilizing them.

For party functionaries, who are the standard-bearers of the revolution and the masses' indoctrinators, leading by personal example is a particularly important concern.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught:

"Party functionaries and party members must lead by personal example in every area because they are the standard-bearers of the revolution and the masses' indoctrinators." (Book "The historic Experience in Building the WPK," p 108)

Leading by personal example means showing an example by actual deeds. Leading by personal example is very potent in leading the masses. One concrete deed can arouse the masses more powerfully than 1000 words.

Leading by personal example is a powerful means of indoctrinating the masses. Unless functionaries show an example in every aspect of work and daily life, they cannot indoctrinate the masses. Just as when the parents behave exemplarily at home, the children follow the example and behave properly, so does success of the indoctrination of the masses depend on whether functionaries behave exemplarily or not.

To discharge their honorable mission and duty as the standard-bearers of the revolution and the masses' indoctrinators, party functionaries must lead the way by showing an example in difficult and arduous tasks, practicing what they preach and serving as a model for the masses in every aspect of daily life, work, and study.

In the past, our Yokpo District Party Committee in Pyongyang saw to it that all functionaries in the district--from district party functionaries and functionaries of district-level administrative and economic organizations down to functionaries in factories and enterprises and village-level functionaries in ri's--lead by personal example in difficult and arduous tasks by setting their shoulders to the wheel, thereby enhancing the militant functions and role of the party organizations and successfully exercised partywide leadership for administrative and economic work. As a result, there were unprecedented miracles and innovations in all branches and units in the district through the united efforts of the functionaries and masses.

In recent years, we overfulfilled the annual industrial output plan each year, and in the first half of this year, we overfulfilled the half-year plan by a large margin.

We carried out soil amelioration and land readjustment projects in a farsighted manner, and through an active drive to search for more land to be brought under cultivation, increased soil fertility and expanded the acreage of land under cultivation while constantly increasing agricultural output through a thorough implementation of the chuch'e-oriented farming method. Our district, which used to sit in a back seat in agricultural production, has now come to proudly occupy a front seat. Last year, it was honored with the title of Honor Guard Class 1.

Our district party committee has achieved a considerable success in accomplishing the party intention to radically improve the people's standard of material and cultural living. We fixed local industrial factories well, food factories in particular, and produced edible oil, bean-curd, and a large variety of other foodstuffs to supply them to local residents. In addition, by searching out and mobilizing inner reserves, we also consolidated the consumer goods production bases of all factories and enterprises in our district to produce a large quantity of "3 August consumer goods." As a result, the district stores are always bustling with customers. In the first half of this year, we more than doubled the variety and output of consumer goods. Relying on the building materials base, by our district's own efforts, we have built many residential houses in the seat of the district and in rural villages every year, thereby providing the workers and farmers in the district with a more cultured life.

All these changes in our district, which was formerly known as laggard in all fields among all districts in the city, have been made possible solely by the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who always brightly illuminates the road before us, and by the energetic leadership of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, who is personally leading our functionaries and carefully looking after them so that they can acquire the revolutionary and people-oriented leadership art embodying the great-leader-style work method. Through activities in life, we have come to acutely feel that when functionaries possess the revolutionary and people-oriented work style and vigorously lead the masses in the van by showing them concrete examples, then they can heighten the revolutionary fervor and fighting spirit of the masses to the maximum and bring about unceasing innovation and progress in production and construction.

Leading by example is a revolutionary trait displayed by functionaries on the basis of a keen awareness of their place and role. Functionaries are members of the commanding personnel of the revolution and are charged with an important duty to organize and take command of the implementation of party policy at their respective posts in a responsible manner. Only when functionaries are fully aware of their responsibility and role, can they devote themselves to the revolutionary struggle harder than anyone else and highly display the revolutionary trait of thoroughly implementing party policy at the head of the masses. If they should fail to take the firm attitude of accomplishing their duties to the end at their respective party-assigned posts, they would resort to various outmoded work habits, such as expediency and formalism, and in the face of even minor obstacles, lose courage and collapse. In that event, it would be impossible for them to display the revolutionary trait of leading by example. Only by making functionaries devote themselves to the revolutionary cause with a high sense of responsibility for their place and role, will it be possible for them to lead the masses by actual deed in the implementation of party policy and thus bring the communist, revolutionary trait of leading by example into full play. This is one of the precious lessons we have learned from experience.

Appearing at one time among some of functionaries in our district was this phenomenon: because of their lack of awareness as members of the commanding personnel and because of their lack of a sense of responsibility for their duties, they resorted to expediency and empty talk instead of work, hanging on the skirts of the masses instead of acting as the standard-bearers of struggle and serving as a model. This phenomenon was manifested among cooperative farm managerial functionaries in the form of failure to perform their required volume of labor.

A long time ago the great leader said that for cooperative farm managers to participate in labor is of great significance in educating and guiding farmers by showing them a concrete example. To make cooperative farm management functionaries lead the farmers by example in labor was a very urgent problem for our district in which agriculture carries a considerable weight.

An irresponsible and unbecoming attitude for commanding personnel--such as failure to devote oneself to one's work, talking much but accomplishing little--also appeared to some extent among some functionaries in other areas. As a result, we failed to bring the surging revolutionary fervor and creative enthusiasm of party members and workers into full play.

It was impossible to satisfactorily accomplish the revolutionary tasks assigned to our district by a small number of enthusiastic functionaries. When all functionaries in all branches and units in the district, including those of district party committee and district-level administrative and economic organizations, are made to satisfactorily play their roles, we can quickly develop the district in every field. Therefore, we resolved to raise strong winds to rectify the work style of our functionaries.

We concluded that the phenomenon of lacking awareness as commanding personnel and failing to discharge their duties and responsibilities had appeared among some of our functionaries because they were not armed with our party's chuche ideology. Therefore, we decided to step up the pace of their study of the chuche ideology.

The chuche ideology, which defines the place and role of the masses of people in the revolution and construction, requires that functionaries, party members, and workers to have the attitude of being the master of the revolution. When functionaries have the attitude of being the master of the revolution, they can display a high sense of responsibility in their work with a keen awareness of their place as commanding personnel. This will make it possible to satisfactorily resolve the problem of having functionaries acquire the revolutionary trait of leading by example and devote themselves to accomplishing revolutionary tasks not by word but by deed.

Using the beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il's historic work "On the Chuche Ideology," a compendium on the immortal chuche ideology, as a text, we organized studies among functionaries to have them learn the profound principles of the chuche ideology, by using diverse forms and methods adapted to their peculiarities. We stepped up these studies by closely linking them to revolutionary practice, with particular attention riveted on cultivating in them the attitude of being the masters of the revolution.

Organizational life and revolutionary practice, together with indoctrination, are important means of inculcating in functionaries the attitude of being the masters of the revolution. By stepping up guidance to functionaries in party life, we stamped out one by one all manifestations inconsistent with the attitude of being the master of the revolution. At the same time, through the process of strongly grasping and controlling functionaries' implementation of party policy, decisions, and directives, we trained them in the revolutionary spirit with a view to making them display a high sense of responsibility in their work. We organized a joint operation among all departments of our party committee and mobilized all its capability to carry out all these measures successfully, while persistently pushing the work of creating a model in a unit and popularizing its positive example in other units.

These measures of the district party committee played a major role in rectifying the work style of our functionaries. There was a growing awareness among our functionaries of being masters responsible for their respective units, and they began to highly display the revolutionary trait of serving as a model for the masses in every area and leading them in difficult and arduous tasks.

The work style of functionaries in the farm villages improved dramatically. The cooperative farms in our district were faced with the arduous task of quickly completing rice transplanting which had been delayed due to inclement spring weather. At that difficult time, the management committee chairmen of almost all of the cooperative farms and ri party committee secretaries in the district, including those in Mujin, Sosin, Yangum, Yokpo, and Sosamjong, jumped into the wet paddy fields ahead of others and operated rice transplanting machines, thereby vigorously inspiring their farm members in

rice transplanting. As a result, by joining their efforts with one mind, the functionaries and farm members performed the innovative feat of completing on time the rice transplanting, which was started later than usual.

The functionaries of each ri, showing concrete examples in implementing the chnuche-oriented farm methods as applicable to each farming season and process, as well as in other difficult and arduous tasks, aroused the fighting spirit of the farmers still more. In this way, our functionaries have diligently carried out farming by inspiring the farm members through their revolutionary trait of leading by example. As a result, the crop condition in our district is so good that we expect to reap a bumper food grain harvest in excess of last year's per-chongbo output by one ton.

Experience shows that when functionaries are led to fulfill their revolutionary duties with keen awareness as commanding personnel, they always take the initiative and set examples in implementing party policy, full of ambition and passion, and the masses follow them, and thus both the functionaries and the masses perform amazing miracles in their work by pooling their efforts with one mind.

The work style of leading by example, when it is correctly combined with powerful political and organizational work, can be a mighty means for inspiring the masses into action. This is another precious lesson we have learned through experience.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, pointed out:

"Cadres must go in among the masses to conduct extensive economic agitation work to explain the party's intentions and policies while leading them by example." (Book "On further Improving and Intensifying Party Ideological Work," p 28)

The masses are the people who are directly in charge of the implementation of party policy, which can prove successful only when they fully understand it. It is one of the basic requirement for party guidance for political and economic tasks to inspire the masses into the execution of party policy. Therefore, functionaries must go in among the masses and systematically carry out political-organizational work to inspire them into efforts to accomplish economic tasks while leading them by example. By doing so, the work style of leading by example will better prove its worth in economic work.

Properly speaking, for functionaries to lead by example does not mean that they have to participate in labor equally with the masses. All functionaries must properly exercise their leadership to suit their jobs. In the case of party functionaries in particular, they must carry out proper political work among people, namely the work of indoctrinating and inspiring them. Properly conducting political-organizational work to inspire the masses into action is a basic duty of party functionaries, and, apart from this work, to say leading by example is meaningless. Party functionaries must make it a rule to lead

the masses by means of performing systematic organizational, political work while leading by example, by the party work style, that is, by political means. Only by doing so, will it be possible to successfully accomplish tasks at hand in compliance with the policy requirements. This is the point we keenly felt while leading the workers at a certain ranch in our district in implementing the great leader's instruction on producing gas from biomass.

It was a long time ago that the great leader gave farms and ranches the honorable task of producing gas from biomass and putting it to effective use. However, this task had not been accomplished on time partly because the district party committee failed to push it energetically, and partly because functionaries in this field were only absorbed in attaining the productive goals at hand. The problem was that that our functionaries failed to tackle the great leader's instruction by setting their shoulders to the wheel and did not carry out systematic political-organizational work to inspire the masses into action to implement the instruction. Upon grasping this state of affairs, we adopted a decision at a party executive committee meeting to entrust a district committee member with the task of completing a model biogas facility in the Sosam branch farm as soon as possible by concentrating all his efforts on it. The decision called for committeewide support for his efforts. At the same time, we went down to the branch farm to set the party organization and the masses there in motion while explaining the great leader's instruction in depth. We also frequently visited the construction site to keep tabs on the progress of the work from time to time, while working together with the workers on the site. When a knotty problem cropped up, we helped them resolve it, and when technicians and workers stood still in the face of an obstacle, we inspired them with self-confidence and encouraged them to gather their wits and rise up. As a result, the workers and technicians of the branch farm admirably completed the construction of the biogas generating facility, which had been regarded as an extremely difficult task, with their own efforts and skills. Currently, on this branch farm, biogas produced by this facility is being effectively used as a fuel for the boilers and animal feed preparation, thereby conserving a great deal of coal and other fuels supplied from the state. Its meat output also has increased drastically.

Ranking on this experience, we have accomplished the revolutionary tasks assigned to our district one by one by the method of energizing the lower-echelon functionaries and the masses into action through vigorous political work while inspiring them by our own concrete examples.

It is one of the important tasks confronting our district to gather in a bumper harvest this year. In successfully accomplishing this task, it is of great importance to properly carry out work with the tractor drivers. Only by correctly energizing them to carry out the tilling and harrowing of the fields according to high quality standards, is it possible to increase per chongbo grain output and overfulfill the grain production plan, which is set higher than that for last year. Therefore, we went down to the ri's to hold meetings with tractor drivers at which we made them keenly realize the importance of their role in this year's farming. We inspired them by tilling the field by operating tractors ourselves. We conducted systematic political work by showing concrete examples in this way. As a result, we were able to enhance the tractor drivers' sense of responsibility and their role unprecedentedly,

and all the cooperative farms in our district carried out tilling and harrowing so well as to meet high quality standards and successfully completed sowing and rice transplanting on time.

Our practical experience shows that when functionaries go in among the masses and conduct systematic organizational and political work while leading by example, it is possible to bring their abilities and wisdom into full play and successfully accomplish whatever difficult task.

Another lesson we learned from experience is that while leading by example functionaries should indicate methods for accomplishing the given tasks.

Not stopping at giving assignments to functionaries at the lower-echelon and the masses, leading functionaries must show them concrete methods for accomplishing these assignments. This is the revolutionary work method that functionaries must possess, and it constitutes a guarantee for achieving a good result in whatever task. One of the important objectives of leading functionaries' work style of leading by example is to show functionaries at the lower echelon and the masses, by a concrete example, the right way to solve a given problem so that they can carry out their tasks with no biased tendency. Therefore, leading functionaries must go in among the masses to teach them the secrets, the concrete methods, for successfully accomplishing the tasks at hand, while leading them by example.

We have used this method in leading the masses by concrete example.

We first went to a particular unit to set an example and then made all functionaries follow suit. To set up a model for others to follow is an effective way to show, by using a concrete example, the method for accomplishing the task at hand. Functionaries in the lower echelon and the masses themselves will learn the way to successfully accomplish their task from the example set for them and thus will gain self-confidence in their work. When the task to increase "3 August consumer goods" was proposed, we did not merely give assignments to our functionaries and make demands but set up a model in a certain unit and let them find in it the concrete way to solve the given problem. We can say this from our experience in building a rolling shop at a farm machine factory.

In our district, hardware is in great demand and accounts for a large portion of "3 August consumer goods." To increase hardware output, we had to produce thin plate by using our district's own resources. We went out to the farm machine parts factory equipped with a cast steel furnace, where we conducted aggressive political work among its functionaries, technicians, and workers. While giving them an assignment to build a rolling machine capable of rolling out thin plate, we saw to it that the party organizations actively backed it up. The functionaries, technicians, and workers of this factory succeeded in building a wonderful rolling machine in a short period of time by pooling their wisdom and searching out inner reserves. This paved the way for virtually meeting the entire demand for thin plate needed in hardware production in our district. We actually showed our functionaries the rolling machine built by the farm machine parts factory so that they could learn from the example and find the way to search for inner reserves to increase the

output of consumer goods in a manner suited to the reality in their respective units. As a result, firm consumer production bases have been built in all factories and enterprises in the district. These bases constitute a valuable foundation for increasing "3 August consumer goods" and improving the living standard of the people in our district by another notch in the future.

It is also important for leading functionaries to find the way to accomplish a given task by trying it out themselves and teach functionaries at the lower echelon how to do it. Only by trying out the given task in person, will leading functionaries be able to find in the process the most correct way of accomplishing it and put themselves in a better position to make more exacting demands.

Last spring, when the proposal was made that cooperative farms in the district produce compost in sufficient quantities before the farming season started, some functionaries of the district cooperative farm management committee and cooperative farms were not so enthusiastic about it. They believed that the compost sources had been depleted and that the existing compost would be sufficient for farming in the coming season. Unless their wrong view was corrected, it would be impossible to implement the party's desire to make fool-proof farming preparations.

We went down to Yuhyon-ri to acquaint ourselves with the actual situation at the lower level, and on the basis of this observation, we ourselves actually searched out various sources of compost, including plant ashes. Subsequently, we took cadres and functionaries of the district cooperative farm management committee and the party committees to the spots to explain how we had searched out compost sources. This greatly helped rectify the erroneous views that some functionaries had held. Moreover, it was very effective in teaching them how to solve the problems at hand. Having confirmed that plenty of sources of compost are there just waiting to be exploited, all the cadres of the district cooperative farm management committee and the district party committee went down to ri's under their charge to arouse the farm members into action by working together with the functionaries there. As result, nearly 1,000 tons of quality compost were made in a few days in the district. One of the important factors which enabled all cooperative farms in the district to have a bumper crop this year, is that a sufficient amount of fertilizer was applied to the paddies and dry-fields.

Functionaries' revolutionary work style of leading by example must also be demonstrated in boldly and daringly carrying out their work in a big way. Executing a task daringly and in a big way is one of the major characteristics of the work method created by our party. We have indoctrinated our functionaries by showing concrete examples so that they would tackle whatever task daringly and in a big way, with their goals set high. When there arose the issue of erecting a building materials base to solve the housing problem for inhabitants in our district, we led our functionaries to work out a daring plan and carry it out in a big way, while fighting passivism and conservatism manifested among some of them. As result, we were able to double the production capacity of the cement factory and increase the daily brick production capacity several times in a year or two. We were also able to produce 6-meter porous boards and various other prefabricated construction

materials by our own efforts. This provides the district party committee with a firm prospect for satisfactorily solving the housing problem for its residents in the near future.

Our work experience has convinced us that if only our functionaries go in among the masses and arouse their revolutionary fervor and creative positiveness while displaying the revolutionary trait of leading by example, will we be able to accomplish whatever difficult and arduous tasks in the future as in the past.

Compared with the party's intentions and needs, there is still much room for us to improve our work style. We will constantly improve our party work method and come into possession of the revolutionary and people-oriented leadership art by actively following the chuché-oriented work method created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung and enriched and developed by the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il. By so doing, we will further strengthen the militant functions and role of the district party committee and brilliantly realize the great ideas of the party and the leader.

THE RUMORS ABOUT THE 'THREAT OF SOUTHWARD INVASION' ARE A BY-PRODUCT OF THE POLICY OF WAR AND FASCISM

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 11, Nov 86 pp 81-85

[Article by Pak Che-hae]

[Text] At a time when tension is growing more acute and the danger of war is increasing on the Korean Peninsula, a propaganda campaign about their so-called "threat of southward invasion from the North" is daily intensifying.

The U.S. imperialists and their South Korean puppets are engaged in frantic machinations of war, fascism, and confrontation, seizing every opportunity to vociferate that "the greatest security crisis will come in 2 to 3 years" or that "a surprise attack from the North is imminent."

However, the objective realities in our country incontrovertibly prove that the "threat of southward invasion" clamored about by the U.S. imperialists and their South Korean puppets is a sheer fabrication and nothing but their customary preposterous propaganda ploy to which they resort each time they are faced with a crisis.

Our party and the government of our republic have time and time again clearly declared that we have no desire to "invade the South," nor any intention to intervene militarily whatever situation may develop there nor to impose a socialist system on the South. There is no change in this position of ours and we have proved this not by word but by deed.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"We do not want to "invade the South," nor do we have any capability to do so. No matter what a sudden incident may break out in South Korea, we have no desire to attack South Korea and we will continue to make efforts to ease tension, rather than aggravate it." (Book "Conversation with the Japan Socialist Party Delegation," p 10)

Our party and the government of our republic recognize that the national reunification issue is an internal affair of our nation which should be settled solely by the efforts of the Korean people themselves without any foreign interference, and that although our country is divided because of outside forces and the North and the South have different ideologies and systems, there is no problem which cannot be solved in settling the national reunification issue by peaceful means.

For this reason, soon after our country and people were divided by the U.S. imperialists, our party and the government of our republic set forth a basic policy national reunification policy calling for the settlement of the national reunification issue by the efforts of the Korean people themselves without foreign interference, and by peaceful means in accordance with democratic principles, and ever since have done everything possible to implement this policy.

Particularly, our party and the government of our republic hold it as the basic way to achieve national reunification to consummate the cause of national reunification by implementing the formula on establishing the Confederal Republic of Koryo proposed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the 6th WPK congress.

The formula on establishing the Confederal Republic of Koryo calls, on the basis of acknowledging and permitting the existence of the different ideologies and systems in the North and the South as they are, for the establishment of a unified national government in which the North and the South will participate as equal partners and under which the North and the South will respectively institute an autonomous system, with equal rights and obligations, in the areas under their jurisdiction. It has already been widely known that the proposal for reunifying the country by creating such a confederal state is the most reasonable one for achieving national reunification by peaceful means.

Recently, we have successively made various reasonable peace overtures for removing the sources of war and for consolidating peace on the Korean Peninsula and have made every sincere effort to realize them.

Typical examples are: the January 1984 proposal for tripartite talks to discuss the question of concluding a peace agreement between us and the United States to replace the armistice agreement and also to discuss the question of adopting a nonaggression declaration between the North and the South; the April 1986 proposal for North-South parliamentary talks to discuss the question of proclaiming a joint nonaggression declaration between the North and the South; and the June 1986 proposal made by the KPA Supreme Command for talks between military authorities.

All this eloquently shows how sincerely our party and the government of our republic are trying to settle the national reunification issue by peaceful means through the prevention of war in our country.

In fact, in the northern half of the republic, peaceful construction, not war preparations, is under way on a large scale.

These several years alone, in the northern half of the republic, construction projects have been vigorously under way as a mass movement to fulfill the grand prospective targets for socialist economic construction set forth at the 6th WPK Congress, and already numerous monumental structures have been erected.

On the heels of the completion of the world's first-class West Sea Lockgate, our KPA soldiers in particular are now playing an important role in socialist economic construction in accordance with the steps recently taken by the KPA Supreme Command. This is another concrete example showing that we have no intention to "invade the South."

History also bespeaks that we will not "invade the South."

The United States and the South Korean ruling clique, in the '60s, spread rumors that there would be "a southward invasion in the '70s"; in the '70s, rumors about "a southward invasion in the '80s"; in the spring, rumors about "a southward invasion in the summer"; and in the fall, rumors about "southward invasion in the winter." But never has there been even a single case of "southward invasion" in our country.

As a matter of fact, in South Korea there have been several occasions which would have afforded us an advantageous opportunity to "invade the South" if we had had the slightest intention to do so.

The 19 April 1960 popular uprising, the death of the yushin dictator in October 1979, and the Kwangju popular uprising in 1980 were these occasions.

At these times, there was a complete political vacuum in South Korea, with the colonial fascist ruling structure thrown into chaos, and we could have easily settled the reunification issue by force, without exerting too much efforts.

But, each of these occasions, instead of intending to resort to the use of arms, we presented the South with a reasonable national reunification formula with a view to opening up a new vista of national reunification through collaboration and unity; we proposed dialogues and negotiations on our own initiative and did realize them. This is an objective fact no one can refute. It is no accident that people who visited our country, as well as foreign military experts who are systematically studying the situation on the Korean Peninsula, are exposing the deceptiveness of the rumors of "southward invasion" clamored about by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

During a press conference, Yoshinori Yasui, a Japanese Socialist lower house member who visited our country last August, said he had been greatly impressed by the large-scale construction projects under way in Korea to fulfill the 10 major prospective targets for socialist construction.

O'Neil, director of Britain's Institute of International Studies, said that "In view of the international situation surrounding the Korean Peninsula, it is difficult for North Korea to provoke war."

It is particularly interesting that while they are ostensibly clamoring about the "threat of southward invasion," the U.S. imperialists and their South Korean puppets are, in fact, well aware that we will never invade the South.

Answering reporters' questions when he accompanied Reagan to South Korea in November 1983, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz said: "In the event war breaks out on the Korean Peninsula, the United States will be able to speedily reinforce its military strength. But I do not see any such contingency in the foreseeable future." This is only an example.

All facts clearly show that in our country, from the beginning, a "threat of southward invasion" never existed, it does not exist now, and it will never exist in the future either.

Nevertheless the U.S. imperialists and their South Korean puppets are clamoring about the "threat of southward invasion" is because their real intention is to use the ploy as a means for seeking ulterior political purposes.

First of all, the U.S. imperialists and their South Korean puppets are trying to justify their criminal policy of war under their deceptive claim that the North "is threatening to invade the South."

Policy of war is second nature of all reactionary forces including the imperialists, and they do not hesitate to use any kind of means or methods in attempting to justify their policy of war. Historically, war maniacs have fabricated incidents to justify their policy of war. This is well borne out by the fact that in South Korea the U.S. imperialists are stepping up their policy of war under the signboard of "the threat of southward invasion." In fact, the U.S. imperialists are reinforcing their aggressive forces in South Korea on a large scale under the pretext of coping with the "threat of southward invasion."

These 3 or 4 years alone, the U.S. imperialists have reinforced their troop strength by the thousands while drastically increasing their military equipment. In south Korea they have already deployed 58 Stinger missiles and are planning to deploy an additional 156 missiles. In addition, they have already introduced into South Korea dozens of various kinds of aircraft, including fighter bombers of the latest model while markedly increasing new types of artillery pieces. Each time they staged a "Team Spirit" joint war exercise, the U.S. imperialists brought in numerous military equipment with them, and after the exercise was over, they left the bulk of this equipment in South Korea. These pieces of equipment alone amount to a tremendous quantity.

Under the pretext of coping with the "southward invasion," the U.S. imperialists are actively speeding up the modernization of the puppet forces while reinforcing their own military strength on a large scale.

The U.S. imperialists decided to turn over \$3.2 billion worth of military equipment to South Korea during the 1982-1986 "5-year defense buildup plan" for the puppet armed forces and have already turned over a large quantity of military equipment. In addition, they decided to deliver an additional \$8 billion worth of military equipment between 1985 and 1989.

The U.S. imperialists are also increasing nuclear weapons in South Korea. Not satisfied with having converted South Korea into the world's largest nuclear base by bringing in a huge number of nuclear weapons, including over 1,000 nuclear weapons and over 70 neutron bombs, the U.S. imperialists have recently been building a number of large nuclear weapons depots in South Korea while scheming to introduce even B-1 bombers there. Particularly, the U.S. imperialists have secretly deployed in South Korea a fighter-bomber unit which is on the 24-hour stand-by alert with nuclear weapons on board. Even the American newspaper WASHINGTON POST said, "this fighter-bomber unit, which is the only such unit in Asian is on a "quick reaction alert status" so that it can take off within 15 minutes of warning." This statement eloquently tells

what a dangerous state the U.S. imperialists' nuclear war provocation machinations have reached.

Along with a large-scale arms buildup, the U.S. imperialists and their South Korean puppets are actively speeding up the reorganization of their forces in preparation for invasion operations against the North.

They have organized special forces of several scores of thousands strong for "special assault" operations against the northern half of our republic, while transferring 80 to over 90 percent of U.S. and puppet forces near the military demarcation line. Further, the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys are reinforcing armored and tank units on a large scale to speed up the pace of offensive operations in case of war while stepping up the stockpiling of war materials still more to extend their war sustainability from 20 days at present to 60 days.

The U.S. imperialists, who have converted South Korea into a military base for aggression against the whole of Korea and Asia under the fraudulent pretext of coping with the "threat of southward invasion," are now accelerating various kinds of military training in an attempt to provoke a new war.

In this connection, the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises staged annually by the U.S. imperialists and their South Korean puppets is a typical war racket designed to complete their war preparations and to ignite the war fuse.

According to the official figures released by them, the "Team Spirit 86" joint exercise was participated in by as many as 209,000 personnel. Also mobilized were aircraft carriers and various other warships, F-16's (the latest fighter-bomber model), missiles, and even nuclear weapons. From beginning to end, the substance of exercise was of offensive nature, consisting of training in landing and river-crossing operations.

On the Korean Peninsula, where any minor incident may easily touch off a new war, they carried out lifelike offensive war exercises by mobilizing a huge number of completely armed troops large enough to wage a total modern war. This fact alone suffices to show that these exercises constitute a deliberate act of war provocation intended solely as a potential preemptive attack and they do not square in the least with the professed "defensive" purposes to which the U.S. imperialists and their South Korean puppets are fond of paying lip service.

Moreover, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, mobilizing puppet troops, police, and even civil defense forces, from time to time have carried out wartime mobilization exercises, such as "(Hornet)," "Flying Tiger," and "Ulchi" operations. They even set aside one day in each month as "Civil Defense Day" to viciously and periodically stir up an anticommunist and warlike atmosphere each month. They are stepping up as ever various provocative maneuvers against the northern half of our republic by land, air, and sea. They are committing without compunction such horrendous criminal acts as indiscriminately attacking and sinking our fishing boats engaged in peaceful fishing operations in high seas and killing the fishermen aboard.

By these frantic military buildup and war provocation maneuvers, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique expose themselves as bellicose elements and war incendiaries. Yet they have the cheeks to chant the "threat of southward invasion." This is nothing more than a ludicrous deceptive ploy on the part of the U.S. imperialists and their South Korean puppets to justify, even by small measure if they can, their war provocation maneuvers in South Korea and, when they start war in the future, to pass the buck to us.

Another reason the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are noisily clamoring about the "threat of southward invasion" is that they seek to completely fascistize South Korean society and to ruthlessly suppress the struggle of the youths, students, and the people in general for self-reliance, democracy, and national reunification.

It is a typical trick of the U.S. imperialists and their South Korean puppets to fascistize society by putting up deceptive slogans in the front. Each time a crisis confronts their colonial fascist rule, the U.S. imperialists and their South Korean puppets either framed up some "shocking incident" to divert the attention of the people or removed their political opponents and relentlessly oppressed the people under deceptive slogans. That the South Korean puppets are currently clamoring about the "threat of southward invasion" is a link in their plot to mercilessly suppress the patriotic struggle of the South Korean youths, students, and people and to maintain their shaky fascist ruling machinery under this deceptive excuse.

Today the colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their South Korean puppets is faced with a dire crisis because of the struggle of the patriotic youths, students, and people.

The South Korean youths, students, and people, despite the ruthless fascist oppression by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, have launched into the anti-U.S., antifascist struggle for self-reliance and democratization, putting up in the front such positive slogans as never been used before, for instance, slogans like, "Drive Out the Imperialists!"; "Down With the Dictatorship!"; and "Let Us Drive Out the U.S. Imperialists and Promote National Reunification!"

This struggle of the South Korean youths, students, and people are arousing ever greater sympathy among broad circles of people with the passage of time because it completely reflects the demand of our time for self-reliance and the wishes of the South Korean people in all walks of life.

Because of the acute antagonism between the self-reliant and the traitorous forces, between the democratic and the fascist forces, and between the forces standing for reunification and the forces favoring division, the U.S. imperialists' fascist rule in South Korea is shaking at its very foundation, and the same fate that befell Marcos of the Philippines and Duvalier of Haiti awaits Chon Tu-hwan clique.

Faced with a dire crisis because of the massive advance of the South Korean people, the U.S. Imperialists and their South Korean puppets, in their death

throes, are bestially suppressing the struggle of the youths and students under the deceptive pretext of coping with the "threat of southward invasion." Claiming that the just patriotic struggle of the South Korean people for self-reliance, democracy, and reunification is "undermining South Korea's 'security' and throwing the society into chaos," they contend that because the North may seize this opportunity to launch a "southward invasion," it is necessary to suppress the people's struggle in order to maintain "security" and forestall a "southward invasion."

Resorting to preposterous sophistry like this, the scoundrels are frantically trying to relentlessly suppress the people's patriotic struggle and rescue their colonial fascist rule from its crisis by any means. However, with no subterfuge can the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique thwart the people's patriotic struggle nor save their crumbling colonial fascist rule from its crisis.

Also under the pretext of coping with the "threat of southward invasion," the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique are trying to justify the permanent occupation of South Korea by the U.S. aggressor forces.

Having converted South Korea into a strategic military base, the U.S. imperialists are now scheming to use it as a spring board to launch aggression against the northern half of the republic and the Asian continent. To pursue this objective, they illegally occupied South Korea by force immediately after liberation and schemed to continue to keep its hold on South Korea as their colonial military base. However, with the passage of time, the illegitimacy of the U.S. occupation of South Korea was exposed more and more, and people at home and abroad raised their voices louder and louder demanding that the U.S. aggressor troops who are tyranizing the South Korea people be driven out. Faced with this situation, the scoundrels came up with the preposterous slogan of coping with the "threat of southward invasion." In other words, they mean to say that the U.S. forces in South Korea are not aggressor forces but a shield to stave off a "southward invasion."

In this way, under the pretext of coping with the nonexistent "threat of southward invasion," the U.S. imperialists and their South Korean puppets are trying to keep the U.S. aggressor forces in South Korea permanently.

The rumors about the "threat of southward invasion" clamored about by the U.S. imperialists and their South Korean puppets constitute bellicose machinations designed to touch off a new war in our country by their contorted logic, and the rumors are nothing but an excuse to suppress the anti-U.S., antifascist struggle of the South Korean youths, students and patriotic people for self-reliance, democratization, and national reunification and to fascistize the society in the extreme. These rumors also stem from the treasonous and traitorous scheme to turn over South Korea to the U.S. imperialists as their colony for good.

All facts clearly show that today the threat of war in our country comes, not from the north, but from the South, and it is not the United States and South Korea but the northern half of the republic that is being threatened.

There is no change in our position that the national reunification issue should be settled by peaceful means through dialogues and negotiations.

Instead of clamoring about the nonexistent "threat of southward invasion," the U.S. imperialists and their South Korean puppets should respond without delay to our proposal for talks between the military authorities, a proposal aimed at creating a favorable climate for removing the danger of war and for holding North-South dialogues, and should make the U.S. troops withdrawn from South Korea and stop their criminal war machinations forthwith.

The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppets, while clamoring about the "threat of Southward invasion" as if it were a panacea, are stepping up their criminal war provocation and fascistization maneuvers behind this ballyhoo, but this attempt is a pipe dream which will never come true.

If the U.S. imperialists and their South Korean puppets, running counter to the concerted aspirations, should continue to cling to their policy of war and fascism under the pretext of coping with the "threat of southward invasion," they will draw all the more intense protest and condemnation from the peace-loving people of the world, as well as from the Korean people.

Our people's just cause of opposing war and consolidating peace on the Korean Peninsula and of reunifying their country by peaceful means will consummate without fail.

THE U.S. IMPERIALISTS' CRIMINAL MANEUVERS FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL WARFARE

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 11, Nov 86 pp 86-91

[Article by Chong Nam-yong]

[Text] Currently, the international situation is becoming extremely tense as the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers of aggression and war intensify with each passing day.

The U.S. imperialists, chieftain of world imperialism, are frantically accelerating their preparations for bacteriological and chemical warfare, along with their maneuvers to start thermonuclear war against humanity, for the purpose of extricating themselves from their crisis and of realizing their ambition to dominate the world by whatever means.

The danger of a bacteriological and chemical war, the most horrifying form of war, is heavily hanging over the head of mankind because of the U.S. imperialists' frantic maneuvers for bacteriological and chemical warfare.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In their persistent quest for world domination, the U.S. imperialists, openly talking about "policy of force" and "nuclear war," are building up their armament on a large scale and stepping up the production and deployment of nuclear and other lethal weapons, while expanding military bases and increasing their aggressive armed forces everywhere in the world."

Aggression and war are the imperialists' way of life. The imperialists are all the more tenaciously clinging to reckless machinations to arrest their doom and realize their aggressive ambitions by any means.

To free themselves from their dire crisis, the U.S. imperialists are further accelerating preparations for bacteriological and chemical as well as thermonuclear warfare.

Bacteriological and chemical warfare which uses bacteriological and chemical weapons is one of the deadliest methods of war.

Bacteriological weapons contain epidemic germs to kill people and domestic animals in large numbers and cause serious damage to the crops, whereas chemical weapons utilize the harmful effects of strong toxic substances.

Bacteriological and chemical weapons, due to their biochemical properties, do not show their destructive effects immediately after they have been used as

fire arms do, but they are extremely cruel, lethal weapons whose destructive effects gradually and ceaselessly increase with the passage of time, causing immeasurable damage to mankind and nature.

The human race, which has suffered from the agonizing effects of the cruel bacteriological and chemical weapons used by the imperialists, branded bacteriological and toxic chemical weapons as barbarian weapons of mass destruction and has long demanded their strict prohibition and criminal punishment for anyone who uses them.

As a result of the concerted demand of the peace-loving people of the world, the first and second Hague international peace conferences in 1899 and 1907 adopted a declaration and a convention on banning poison gas; and in 1925, a Geneva protocol was signed on banning asphyxiating and other types of toxic gas, as well as bacteriological warfare; and in April 1972, an agreement on "on banning the development, production, and storage of bacteriological and toxic chemical weapons and destroying these weapons" was signed.

But in disregard of the concerted demand of mankind and the requirements of the international agreements, the U.S. imperialists began to speed up the development of bacteriological and chemical weapons about the time that World War II broke out.

The reason that the U.S. imperialists were greatly interested in bacteriological and chemical weapons was that these weapons could be easily produced by using a small amount of fund and materials and simple technology and that in contrast to the simpleness of their usage, their destructive power is almost equal to that of nuclear weapons. For this reason, the U.S. imperialists have come to regard bacteriological and chemical weapons, alongside with nuclear weapons, as an important means of war which is essential to the implementation of their strategy for world domination.

Beginning in 1940, the U.S. imperialists, attaching great strategic significance to bacteriological and chemical weapons and regarding them the most effective means of war, set up bacteriological and chemical weapons research centers, testing facilities, and production plants in many locations throughout the world, as well as in the continental United States.

In 1943 the U.S. imperialists built the "Fort Detrick Institute," a bacteriological and chemical weapons research center, in Frederick in Maryland, with a staff of nearly 4,000 civilian and military experts.

The establishment of the "Fort Detrick Institute," the world's largest bacterial and chemical weapons research center, was a flagrant breach of faith against the agreement signed at the Washington international conference which they themselves had hosted, as well as against the 1925 Geneva convention banning the use of toxic gas and chemical weapons, which they signed. It was also an affront to world public opinion demanding a strict ban on bacteriological and chemical weapons.

Despite the strong public protest against and condemnation of the establishment of the "Fort Detrick Institute," the U.S. war maniacs were feverishly pushing war preparations and continued their research into bacteriological and chemical weapons, quibbling that "because future wars will

be bacteriochemical wars, "we have to develop strong antitoxins to cope with this eventuality."

Subsequently, under the pretext of disease prevention, the U.S. imperialists set up the "Rocky Mountain Research Institute" and the "Edgewood Medical and Chemical Warfare Research Institute." They also established bacteriological and chemical weapons outdoor testing grounds in Mississippi and Utah and a large scale germ and toxic gas factories in Indiana to launch into an all-out development of bacteriological and chemical weapons.

Beyond the border of the continental United States, the U.S. imperialists have set up bacteriological and chemical weapons research institutes in other countries as well in pursuance of their bacteriological and chemical warfare strategy. These are some examples: the 406th Medical Research Institute of the 1st U.S. Army Medical Headquarters in Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan; a biochemical research institute in Okinawa; the 2nd Medical Research Institute in Taipei, Taiwan; the U.S. Army Hospital in Manila, the Philippines; and a disease control unit in Bangkok, Thailand.

In accelerating preparations for germ and chemical warfare, the U.S. imperialists attached great significance to the experience and technology of the Japanese imperialists' former bacteriological and chemical weapons research groups.

The U.S. imperialists, seeking "hegemony" in Asia, desperately needed data from the Japanese germ and poison gas experiments, particularly on Asians. Therefore, as early the closing days of World War II, the U.S. imperialists, under the pressure of the world's progressive people, pretended to be taking steps to punish Japanese bacteriological and chemical war criminals, but in reality, had already hatched a plot to spirit away major criminals among them.

This was clearly proved in the expose made by a Japanese journalist, who said: "It is no secret that Shiro Ishii, the commanding officer of the 731st Unit, who was supposed to have been executed soon after the war for his war crimes, instead was allowed to live by the authority of the General Headquarters of the U.S. Army occupation forces."

Speaking of Shiro Ishii, the kingpin of Japanese bacteriological war criminals, this is the man who personally directed Japan's research, development, and use of bacteriological weapons. He once said: "Japan has not enough underground resources of metals and other materials used in weapons. Therefore Japan must carry out research on new types of weapons. Germ weapons are what will make this dream come true. Metal Bombs can be used only once, and their destructive power is limited. On the other hand, by germ warfare we can kill a countless number of enemy troops for a song." At the end of World War II, Ishii was supposed to be the first to have been executed as an A-class war criminal.

In return for the active protection and guarantee for life provided for Shiro Ishii and other Japanese A-class war criminals, the U.S. imperialists took over the test data and photographic and other visual materials on more than 8,000 cases of bacteriological and poison gas experiment conducted on as many as 3

million Koreans, Chinese, and Russians for 9 years from 1936 to 1945, together with various reference materials and blueprints for bacteriological bombs. From then on the U.S. imperialists' bacteriological and chemical weapons development scheme moved into high gear. This clearly shows how viciously the U.S. imperialists have accelerated their preparations for criminal bacteriological and chemical warfare against mankind.

On the basis of their research and development of bacteriological and chemical weapons, the U.S. imperialists actually used these weapons in their wars of aggression, thereby revealing their true colors as butchers of people.

The U.S. imperialists are the heinous murderers and war criminals who killed a countless number of people by using bacteriological and chemical weapons against humanity.

The U.S. imperialists' true nature is that they do not hesitate to use any cruel and bestial means and methods to realize their aggressive goals.

It is a well known fact that in the Korean War and their other aggressive wars elsewhere in the world, the U.S. imperialists perpetrated the criminal barbarity of killing a large number of people and destroying the natural environments by using bacteriological and chemical weapons.

During the Korean War, the U.S. imperialists committed all kinds of inexplicable bestialities against the Korean people in flagrant violation of the established international law and practice concerning the conduct of war.

In late 1950 the U.S. imperialists randomly sprayed infectious smallpox virus over the northern half of the republic, causing death to large numbers of children. In May 1951, they dropped chemical bombs and sprayed poison gas over the rear as well as the front line areas. Moreover, for 2 months from 28 January through 31 March in 1952, they committed an act of bestiality by dropping bacteriological and poison gas bombs over more than 40 places on a total of 700 occasions or more, killing innocent peaceful residents en masse.

At that time, the WFDL [expansion unverified] conducted an investigation into the U.S. imperialists' bestial use of bacteriological and chemical weapons in Korea. In its report prepared after confirming the fact, the WFDL said: "The U.S. forces deliberately spread flies and other insects artificially infested with germs over North Korea for the purpose of spreading deadly diseases among its general inhabitants. By doing so, they committed the gravest and most horrible crime in Korea in violation of the provisions of the 1907 Hague convention on codes and practices on the conduct of war, as well as the provisions on banning bacteriological warfare which was once again stipulated in the 1925 Geneva protocol."

The U.S. imperialists not only have converted South Korea into their nuclear storage depot and nuclear testing grounds but also have hatched a plot to make South Korea into a theater of nuclear war. Now they are in the stage of attempting to put this plot into practice.

Today the U.S. imperialists are continuing their bacteriological warfare research by using rats and insects endemic to Korea, as well as birds of the continental climate, and are testing the results on South Korean people. Beginning in 1970, the scoundrels spread a large quantity of the communicable hemorrhagic fever virus over south Korean rural areas, causing death to more than 200,000 local residents. They examined the intestines of dead people to check on the potency of the virus and conducted research to come up with more potent strains. Between 1970 and 1976, they cut out various organs from as many as 12,000 fetuses for shipment to the United States, where they were used to breed new strains of hybrid virus for use against the Korean people. Recently, they brought "RH-787," a violently toxic substance, into South Korea misrepresenting it as a rat poison, thus causing death to a large number of people. Owing to these criminal maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists, communicable hemorrhagic fever and many other unknown infectious diseases, including skin diseases, are rampant in South Korea, causing untold sufferings to the South Korean people.

The U.S. imperialists have deployed many bacteriological and chemical weapons depots and bacteriological and chemical warfare units in areas surrounding the Korean Peninsula. Particularly, we cannot overlook the fact that for the purpose of conducting "NBC" (nuclear, bacteriological, and chemical) operations in Korea, the U.S. imperialists went so far as to set up an "NBC Operations Command" in Okinawa. This operations command, which has numerous units under its command, is in direct control of (Henoko), a nuclear, germ, and toxic gas weapons depot. They are regularly carrying out nuclear, bacteriological, and chemical warfare exercises with Korea as the potential target. During the annual "Team Spirit" joint maneuvers, the U.S. imperialists conduct bacteriological and chemical warfare drills.

All this well illustrates how viciously the U.S. imperialists are engaged in bacteriological and chemical war machinations against the Korean people.

The U.S. imperialists are using bacteriological and chemical weapons not only in Korea but also against progressive people in many other places in the world, causing them untold misfortunes and sufferings to them.

In the 1961-67 period alone, during which they were waging war against the Vietnamese and other Southeast Asian people, the U.S. imperialists randomly spread more than 100,000 tons of "defoliants" and a large variety of other toxic substances, killing over 2 million people and reducing many areas of that region into death valleys and waste land. Still today, many people there are suffering from the injuries which were inflicted upon them in those days but which remain unhealed. They are also suffering from various diseases which incapacitate their organs.

Beginning in the 1960's, the U.S. imperialists drew up a secret murderous plan called "Mongoose" and continually used bacteriological and chemical weapons in countries in the Caribbean Sea region. As a result, a terrible epidemic called "dengue fever" is rampant every year in the area, causing serious damage to not only human beings but also domestic animals and crops.

During their Grenada invasion, the U.S. imperialists also used chemical weapons. They recently set up a secret bacteriological and chemical weapons testing ground in the upper reaches of the Amazon in Brazil and conducted bacteriological and chemical weapons tests there, causing the complete extinction of the two Indian tribes and 7,000 aborigines.

Also in many other areas in the world, the U.S. imperialists have been committing criminal bestialities without compunction by waging bacteriological and chemical warfare, causing misfortunes and sufferings to the people and randomly destroying the natural environments there. This shows that the U.S. imperialists are the most barbarous human butchers of modern times and the war criminals who must be swept away from the surface of the earth.

Today the U.S. imperialists are accelerating bacteriological and chemical war preparations more than ever, and this frantic machination is reaching an extremely reckless stage.

The history of mankind clearly shows that the imperialists, who are doomed to ruin, will struggle to the end refusing to meekly bow out of history's stage.

Following the foot steps of the fascist elements who preceded them, the U.S. imperialists are desperately trying to find the way out of their imminent ruin through very barbarous wars, namely thermonuclear, bacteriological, and chemical wars.

The U.S. imperialists have already armed their aggressor forces with more than 90 kinds of bacteriological and chemical weapons and have stored more than 10,000 tons of toxic substances, more than 150,000 tons of chemical ammunition, more than 3 million chemical shells, hundreds of thousands of chemical bombs, and tens of thousands of chemical land and naval mines.

Not satisfied with this, the heinous war maniac Reagan is setting spurs to preparations for bacteriological and chemical warfare, haranguing: "In the event all powers abandon nuclear weapons in the future, countries having weapons of superior chemical and biological capabilities will have dominant power. Bacteriological and nerve gas bombs are of particular importance."

In defiance of a strong protest and opposition voiced by the world's people, the U.S. imperialists have openly declared that it will resume the production of biochemical weapons which they had nominally suspended in 1969, not in substance but only in form. They have worked out a "5-year chemical rearmament plan." Recently the scoundrels concocted the "chemical warfare investigation committee," another warmongering machinery, in an attempt to give "the legal ground" to their open and naked machinations for bacteriological and chemical warfare. Exposing this development, foreign news agencies said that this committee is "aimed at radically modernizing and further expanding the U.S. chemical weapons depots."

The U.S. imperialists are pouring huge funds into these plots to prepare for bacteriological and chemical warfare. They increased the funding for bacteriological and chemical war preparations more than 116 times in 1984

compared with that in 1944, and reportedly plan to boost it to \$10 billion in the next 5 years.

While spending huge funds in preparations for bacteriological and chemical warfare, the U.S. imperialists are accelerating the development and production of new types of bacteriological and chemical weapons and even building bases for waging bacteriological and chemical warfare, saying "we have to quickly develop our chemical warfare potential."

The U.S. imperialists have developed a variety of nerve gas whose toxicity is so potent that one or two drops on the skin will cause severe convulsions and death, as well as a very toxic binary weapon called "Big Eye." They are now building a large chemical weapons plant in [Pine Bluff], Arkansas, to mass-produce them. This factory, when completed, will reportedly produce more than 70,000 binary chemical bombs a year. To build a stronghold for the bacteriological and chemical war which they envision in the Pacific for the future, the U.S. Congress has adopted a resolution approving a plan to build a bacteriological and chemical warfare base on the Johnston coral islands 1,100 kilometer from Hawaii and appropriated \$20 million for this project. In this way, the U.S. imperialists' numerous bacteriological and chemical weapons factories and bacteriological and chemical warfare bases deployed throughout the world are being further reinforced and strengthened.

All facts clearly show that the U.S. imperialists are the most atrocious war maniacs in history and the common enemy of mankind who are attempting to throw humanity into the holocaust of nuclear, bacteriological, and chemical war.

Today the progressive people are faced with the onerous task of arresting and frustrating the U.S. imperialist machinations to start a bacteriological and chemical war and of safeguarding the world's security and peace.

It is a sacred common cause for mankind to struggle to remove the danger of nuclear, bacteriological, and chemical wars from the earth and to ensure peace. This danger is growing, but such war is not inevitable at all.

If all the peace-loving forces opposed to the imperialists' machinations of aggression and war unite firmly and wage a staunch mass struggle, they will be able to frustrate the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers to start nuclear, bacteriological, and chemical wars and will be able to deter the danger of these wars.

In removing the danger of a bacteriological and chemical war and in guarding peace, it is necessary, first of all, to resolutely smash the U.S. imperialists' bacteriological and chemical war preparation maneuvers.

The buildup of bacteriological and chemical weapons is the basic factor that increases the danger of bacteriological and chemical war.

It behooves all the peace-loving people of the world to unite firmly and expose every move of the U.S. imperialists' bacteriological and chemical warfare machinations and to apply powerful collective pressures on them not to reinforce their bacteriological and chemical weapons. At the same time, they

have to thoroughly arrest and frustrate the U.S. imperialists' bacteriological and chemical weapons research and development efforts.

For the removal of the danger of bacteriological and chemical war, it is also imperative to completely eliminate bacteriological and chemical weapons from the earth. It is a self-evident fact that as long as bacteriological and chemical weapons exist on earth, it will be impossible to free mankind from the danger of bacteriological and chemical war. Therefore, it is necessary to suspend bacteriological and chemical weapons research and development, to drastically reduce the present stockpile of bacteriological and chemical weapons and go further to completely eliminate it. Only when this has been done, will we be able to say that the danger of bacteriological and chemical war has been removed from the earth.

For the removal of the danger of bacteriological and chemical war, it is also necessary for the governments, political parties, and social organizations in various countries, as well as international organizations, to take resolute and effective measures to completely remove the danger of bacteriological and chemical war.

For now, practical measures must be taken, on the one hand, to block countries possessing bacteriological and chemical weapons from delivering these weapons to other countries or from deploying them to foreign soil and, on the other hand, to make them quickly, completely, and unconditionally withdraw bacteriological and chemical weapons currently deployed. At the same time, it is also necessary to arrive at a concrete agreement on the complete abolition of bacteriological and chemical weapons, to sign a treaty totally banning the use of such weapons, and to organize an international observation system to keep an eye on its implementation.

When progressive humanity everywhere unites and takes practical steps to pressure the U.S. imperialists into eliminating their bacteriological and chemical weapons, the U.S. imperialists will not be able to freely engage in machinations to start a bacteriological and chemical war and, in the long run, the danger of bacteriological and chemical war will disappear.

The U.S. imperialists' machinations to realize their ambition for world conquest by nuclear, bacteriological, and chemical weapons are nothing more than a fantasy.

If the U.S. imperialists should run counter to the general tides of the times and persist in walking down the road of nuclear, bacteriological, and chemical war, they will meet the same pitiful fate that befell Hitler and Tojo, both of whom were condemned to the trash heap of history by the stern judgments of mankind.

The world is strongly denouncing and condemning the U.S. imperialists' frantic machinations to start bacteriological and chemical war as well as nuclear wars and closely watching them with the highest degree of vigilance.

The U.S. imperialist, should remember the lesson of history and should stop running wild and behave discreetly.

A VISIT TO CHINA BRIMMING OVER WITH FRIENDSHIP

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 11, Nov 86 pp 92-96

[Article by Kim Ki-pan]

[Text] Korea and China are close neighbors whose territories are connected by land and by river and who have shared a long history of trials together.

The peoples of Korea and China have long fought in the same ranks for the common cause, shedding their blood and sacrificing their lives together. In the past, the great Sino-Korean friendship grew stronger with enormous vitality overcoming hardships, and now continues to develop afresh with each passing day. This is not because our two countries are geographical neighbors but because our two peoples are banded together by a heart-felt intimate friendship and have sincere faith in each other.

We, the KULLOJA delegation, paid a visit to China, a fraternal country, with a profound feeling of trust in the Chinese people, at a time when the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and China are strengthening as never before.

During its stay in China, our delegation was accorded warm hospitality by our Chinese comrades, being treated just like their real brothers, and felt the warmth of the Chinese people's friendship for our people in every place we visited, including Beijing, Guangzhou, Hangzhou, Shanghai, and Nanjing.

During its travel in China, our delegation keenly realized, first of all, the fact that our Chinese brothers immensely prize the Sino-Korea friendship.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The peoples of Korea and China have long waged a joint struggle against the Japanese and U.S. imperialist aggressors and, in this process, have shared joys and sorrows. Our two peoples have always cherished their friendship as revolutionary comrade-in-arms and their moral obligations as class brothers and have ceaselessly solidified and developed their friendly relations, without swerving in whatever trial and storm." ("The Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song Pays an Official Visit to the PRC," p 4)

The Korean and Chinese peoples are the revolutionary comrades-in-arms and class brothers who have long fought shoulder to shoulder to oppose their common enemies and to realize their common goals and ideals.

In recent years, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il visited China, and respected Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping visited our country. These exchanges of visits were the historical events which marked an epochal milestone in getting the leaders of the two countries better acquainted with each other and in developing the traditional Sino-Korean friendship onto a new, higher stage.

Today our brotherly Chinese people immensely prize the flower of Sino-Korean friendship and are striving to bring it into full bloom.

That our delegation could truly feel during its stay in China.

In preparing our itinerary, our Chinese comrades first of all organized our tour in such a way that we could trace the same courses the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il had taken. At each community, each enterprise, and each rural village we visited, the guides first took us to the places the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il had visited.

We visited Nanjing Electronic Machine Factory. Before liberation, this factory was a small plant producing only simple communications equipment, but since liberation it has developed into an electronics industrial complex. Especially following the 3rd Plenum of the 11th [Central Committee], carried out a thoroughgoing modernization program. As a result, it has now become a modern electronic equipment production base which turn out radios, broadcasting equipment, recorders, VTR's, electronic measuring instruments, and communications equipment.

When our delegation entered the main gate, the responsible functionary of the factory, before giving us a tour of his plant, proudly explained: "Nanjing Electronic Machine Factory was honored by the April 1975 visit by President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and an intimate friend of the Chinese people, and by the June 1983 visit by the respected Comrade Kim Chong-il."

After touring the various shops of the factory, we entered the exhibition room where products made by this factory were on display. The various kinds of electronic instruments on display gave a glimpse of the factory's development from the time when it turned out its first trial product up to now.

Also reverentially on display in the exhibition room were, in particularly, the mementoes of the historical visits paid to this factory by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il. These visits form a monumental chapter in its proud history of development. Beside them stood a red plaque engraved with the words "an unforgettable moment, a precious gift." Looking at this plaque, we deeply realized how dearly our Chinese comrades prize the Sino-Korean friendship.

During our travel in China, we had an opportunity to visit the Twin Peak tea growing production battalion in the suburbs not far from Hangzhou City.

It is located in a village called Twin Peak, which is so named because it sits between the South Peak to the south and the North Peak to the north in the West Lake area. This village grows (Longjin) tea, a famous brand of Chinese tea.

Historically, the custom of drinking tea has been popular in China since time immemorial. Accordingly, tea production and processing techniques have highly

developed there. China accounts for more than 200 out of the total 280 or more varieties of tea in the world. Particularly (Longjin) tea, which is produced in the West Lake area in large quantities, is widely known at home and abroad for its peculiar flavor and color.

Our delegation arrived at the Twin Peak village, where the famous (Longjin) tea is produced.

The lady deputy mayor of the village, who welcomed us, briefed us on the present state of her production battalion and its history. During the briefing, she said that it was a felicitous moment when Comrade Kim Chong-il visited her village in June 1983. She recalled the exciting moment as follows:

"On the day Comrade Kim Chong-il visited our village, the weather was as clear as we were happy. Our villagers, upon hearing the news that Comrade Kim Chong-il was coming, from the early morning lined up the both sides of the road he would take, with varicolored tapes and various flags fluttering. A large crowd, gathered on the large ground in front of the main gate of the production battalion, was bustling with activities, some beating drums and gongs and others dancing. It was really a felicitous event for our village."

Led by the deputy mayor, our group, following the same course the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il had taken, toured the tea leave processing shop, the tea field, and then stopped at the kindergarten.

Seeing our delegation, the children rushed out to greet us. They warmly welcomed us in articulate Korean and entertained us with a tea picking dance.

According to the kindergarten teacher, the children also performed a tea-picking dance when the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il visited there. The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, she said, enjoyed the dance, some times laughing and often applauding. She then pointed to the enlarged copies of his souvenir photographs hanging on the wall.

Reverentially looking at the benevolent image of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il surrounded in one picture by the people and in another by the children, the future masters of the country, we renewed our firm conviction that the flower garden of Sino-Korean friendship would thrive evermore with blooming flowers for generations to come. With this conviction, we left the Twin Peak tea production battalion.

During our stay in China, which was marked by overflowing feelings of friendship, we were able to witness the Chinese people's vigorous struggle to build a modern socialist China.

Under the sagacious leadership of the communist party, the Chinese people are currently engaged in a vigorous struggle to accomplish the tasks of the four modernizations. We were profoundly impressed by the vigor and passion with which the Chinese people were engaged in a rewarding struggle to build a modern socialist power, confidently looking forward to the distant future. What drew our particular attention was that the Chinese working class was

constantly increasing production by developing new technologies through their own efforts.

While touring the Hangzhou No 2 Chinese Medicine Factory, we had a chance to observe how its workers kept their factory in neat condition. Although it was our first visit to the factory, at first glance upon entering the factory compound we could understand how much its diligent workers, who are the masters of the factory, had accomplished in recent years. The multi-story factory building, with moderate floor space, looked just like a research institute and the factory compound looked just like a park, with colorful flowers growing everywhere and with benches other rest facilities.

According to the factory manager who showed us around, when the factory was first put into operation, it produced only one or two kinds of medicine with a few dozens of employees. Of course, in the early days of its operation, the factory was little known, and the employees working there had no pride in their work. But, today it has become a modern Chinese medicine production base with more than 1,500 employees. It is now well known as a model Chinese medicine production unit throughout China.

In particular, upholding the party policy on four modernizations, the factory workers waged a vigorous struggle to equip their factory with modern machinery and technologies. We were told that as a result, industrial television has been introduced in many of the production processes, and labor-consuming and hazardous production processes have been mechanized. This factory is currently producing more than 100 kinds of Chinese medicines using all kinds of medicinal plants which grow in various parts of the country. Some of the products are exported to various foreign countries.

The manager explained these facts to us while guiding us through the production sites. We saw that production processes of selecting, analyzing, and mixing herbal materials all were mechanized or automated. When we reached the mixing shop, the factory manager said, "This is the machine we ourselves built. It is highly efficient."

While hearing the humming sounds of the machines which the workers and technicians of this factory built by displaying the spirit of self-reliance and fortitude, we realized how aggressively our Chinese brothers were waging their struggle to modernize their country.

We were also able to see a glimpse of China marching forward on the broad way of socialist modernization at communal enterprises in (Majiao) County.

An immediate task confronting China now is how to lighten arduous labor performed by the rural inhabitants who account for a large proportion of its population. As one of the measures to cope with the problem of surplus labor in the countryside, the CPC is currently developing communal enterprise, that is, building factories in rural areas.

The (Majiao) Commune, which is among the well known communes for their advanced township enterprises, consists of 20 small and large villages situated along the Huangpu River 25 kilometers southwest of Shanghai.

According to the (Majiao) Commune's chief of operations, in its early period, agriculture was the commune's basic area of activity. But since the CPC adopted the modernization line, his commune has developed itself into a complex of communal enterprises engaging in activities in industry and commerce, as well as agriculture, in line with the party policy. Currently, it is producing various kinds of household appliances, farm implements and various other machines, as well as furniture, electric appliances, plastic products, food processing machines, clothing, and cosmetics, in addition to farm products. The production of these articles, he said, is carried out on a commercial basis.

The commune official proudly pointed out that upholding the party policy on communal enterprises, his commune has engaged in many-sided business operations, carrying out agricultural, industrial, and commercial activities at the same time; that as a result, production has developed fast, creating a large margin of profit, and factories have been built everywhere, enabling its members to work to their hearts' content on jobs that are well suited to their abilities. He also explained about the factory's prospects for the future. We toured the dairy farm and the coat-making work team of the commune.

People in every place in the expansive stretch of the Chinese continent are bubbling with the spirit of progress and are creditably implementing the party's modernization program.

While traveling in China amid a manifestation of overflowing feelings of friendship, we were able to witness the results that the Chinese people have achieved in the area of spiritual civilization.

After shifting its emphasis to building a modern China, the CPC set forth the task of building a socialist spiritual civilization along with a material civilization, and ever since has mobilized all the people in accomplishing this task. As a result, active efforts are under way to build a socialist spiritual civilization aimed at elevating masses' level of ideological consciousness and their cultural and moral standards. With more and more people participating, this task is getting better organized.

To see how the work of building spiritual civilization is being carried out, our delegation visited the town of (Jinhuajie), (Liwan) District, in Guangzhou. The administrative chief, who was glad to see us, briefed us on the progress made in the work of building a socialist spiritual civilization.

According to him, before the 3d Plenum of the 11th Central Committee, the town and its residents had looked entirely different. Being situated right in the center of Guangzhou, which originally developed as a capitalist commercial city, most of the residents living in this town did not participate in production and were mostly consumers. They lived on a meager income from their small stores. Many people had no stable jobs, and even the phenomenon of violating social order manifested itself in various aspects.

But, today upholding the party policy on building a socialist spiritual civilization, the residents have neatly fixed up their workplaces and

communities, and have established order in daily life. As a result, the town and its people have assumed a new look entirely different from their former appearance. Those people who used to idle their time away at home and the people who used to have no stable jobs pooled their efforts to build factories, and they now work at these factories according to their abilities and talents. Growing among the youths are love for labor and the ardent desire to work for their community. Moreover, as a result of a drive to keep the homes and streets clean and neat, 79 percent of the residents in this section have been judged to be model sanitary families in the recent appraisal.

The administrative chief of this town, who, with a happy face, served as a guide for us, told us to look at the flags hanging on the wall. The flags were awarded to this town as an advanced unit in building a socialist spiritual civilization. (Jinhuajie) has been awarded model unit flags by the Guangdong provincial and the Guangzhou municipal governments on several occasions. These flags alone give glimpses of the efforts the residents of this street has made at home and in the streets to build a socialist spiritual civilization.

For first-hand observation, we went out to the streets, accompanied by the functionaries. The streets everywhere were lined with flower beds on both sides, and painted buildings impressed the onlookers with their neatness. We toured the factories where they made household articles and toys, and then we visited a nursery, a kindergarten, and an old people's home. We also visited a store where they were selling the goods they themselves produced. The whole community looked like a big household.

While touring (Jinhuajie), we were greatly impressed by the profound concern its residents had for child care and child education.

When we visited this street, a "children's examination" was in progress at the club house. On the day of examination, all children, mainly kindergarten children, are given examinations to see whether they are being raised as healthy and well educated children. Those parents, as well as the teachers, who have raised their children well are commended. In a "children's examination," they first check the height and weight of the children to measure the state of their health, and then give the children questions in arithmetic, reading, and etiquette and morals according to their age levels, to test the extent of their education. Explaining her work, a woman comrade who was in charge of "children's examinations," told us as follows:

"We regularly administer this kind of examination under a set plan. Through this process, we raise our children to be healthy and cultured. This will enable us to properly carry on modernization work, continuing it from generation to generation."

She is right. The future of a nation largely depends on how well the younger generation, the future master, is raised. We said to ourselves: "Precisely for this reason, it is for the sake of the next generation and for the sake of the China of tomorrow that the Chinese people are working so hard now, isn't it?" With this thought, we left (Jinhuajie).

In this way, the CPC policy of pushing four modernizations and building a unique type of socialism has brought about radical changes not only in the economic field but in the area of spiritual culture as well.

During our stay in China, our KUILLOJA delegation spent happy and pleasant days amid the overflowing feelings of friendship manifested by the brotherly Chinese people, and everywhere we were pleased to see the Chinese people struggling to build socialism in unity and stability.

No force on earth can break the friendship between the Korean and Chinese peoples which has been sealed in blood in the fire of protracted revolutionary struggle and which has withstood all kinds of trials.

13311

CSO: 4109030

END

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

July 24, 1987